Forward Physics at RHIC

Ramiro Debbe

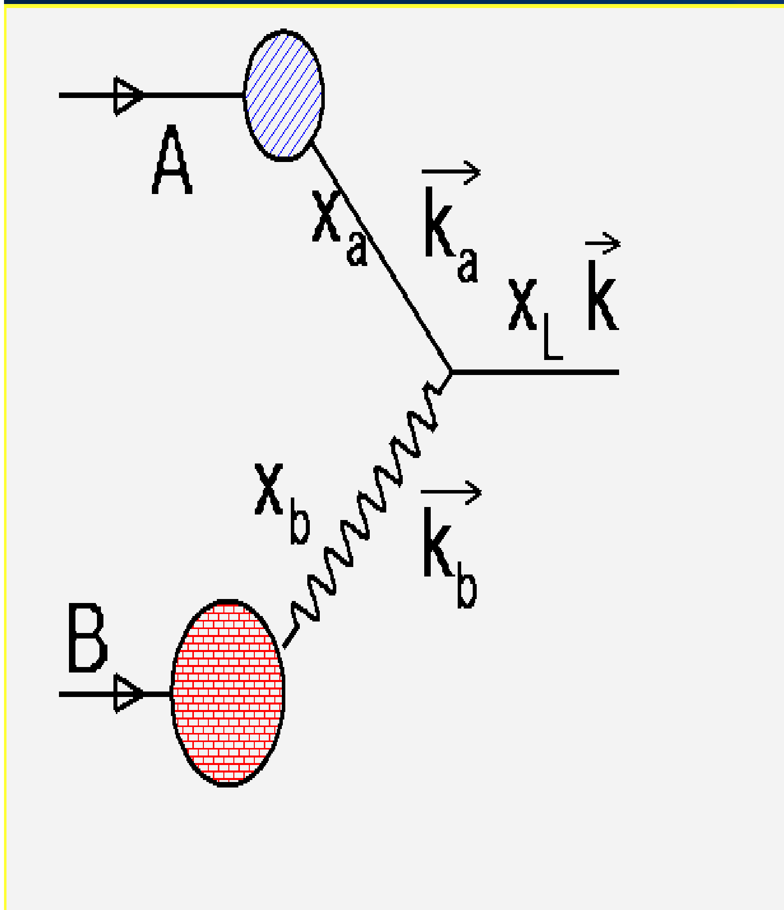
BNL Physics Dept.

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

Outline of presentation

- Kinematics of forward physics and the benefits of work in collider mode.
- BRAHMS p+p and d+Au results at high rapidity.
- Similar measurements performed by PHENIX PHOBOS and STAR.
- Future Forward physics at RHIC.

Leading order kinematics



Energy and momentum conservation

$$x_L = x_a - x_b = (2M_T/\sqrt{s})\sinh y$$

$$k_a + k_b = k$$

$$x_a x_b = M_T^2/s$$

A solution to this system is:

$$x_a = (M_T/\sqrt{s})\, e^{y}$$

$$x_b = (M_T/\sqrt{s})\, e^{-y}$$

Sudakov variables

where y is the rapidity of the (x_L, k) system

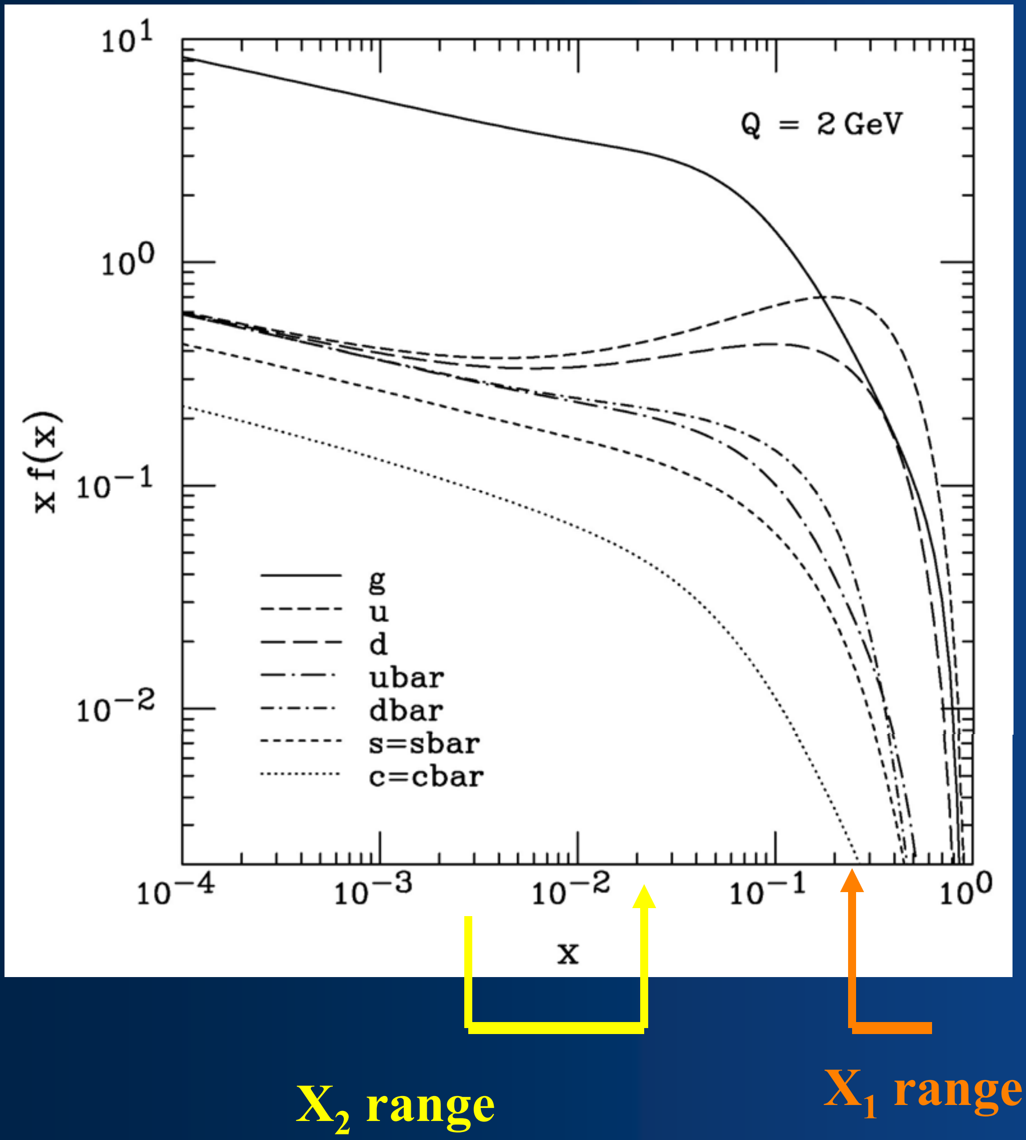
In a 2->2 interaction where both partons are measured at rapidities y_1 and y_2,

$$x_a = \frac{2M_T}{\sqrt{s}}\cosh(y^*)e^{y_{system}} \qquad x_b = \frac{2M_T}{\sqrt{s}}\cosh(y^*)e^{-y_{system}}$$

$$Y_{system} = 1/2(y_1+y_2)$$

$$y^* = 1/2(y_1-y_2)$$

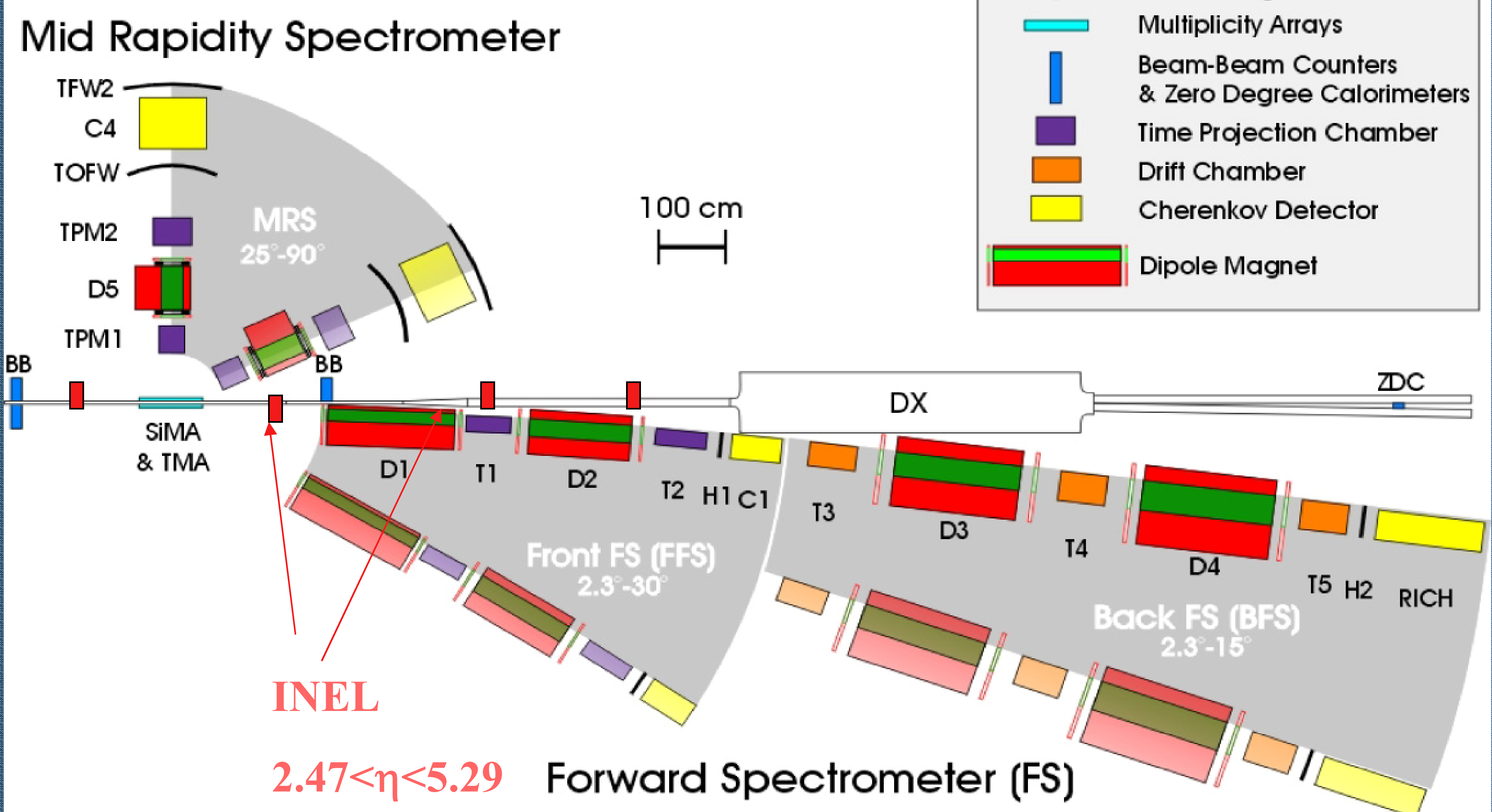
Parton Distribution Functions



Measurements at high rapidity set the dominant parton type:
Projectile (x_1 ~1) mostly **valence** quarks.

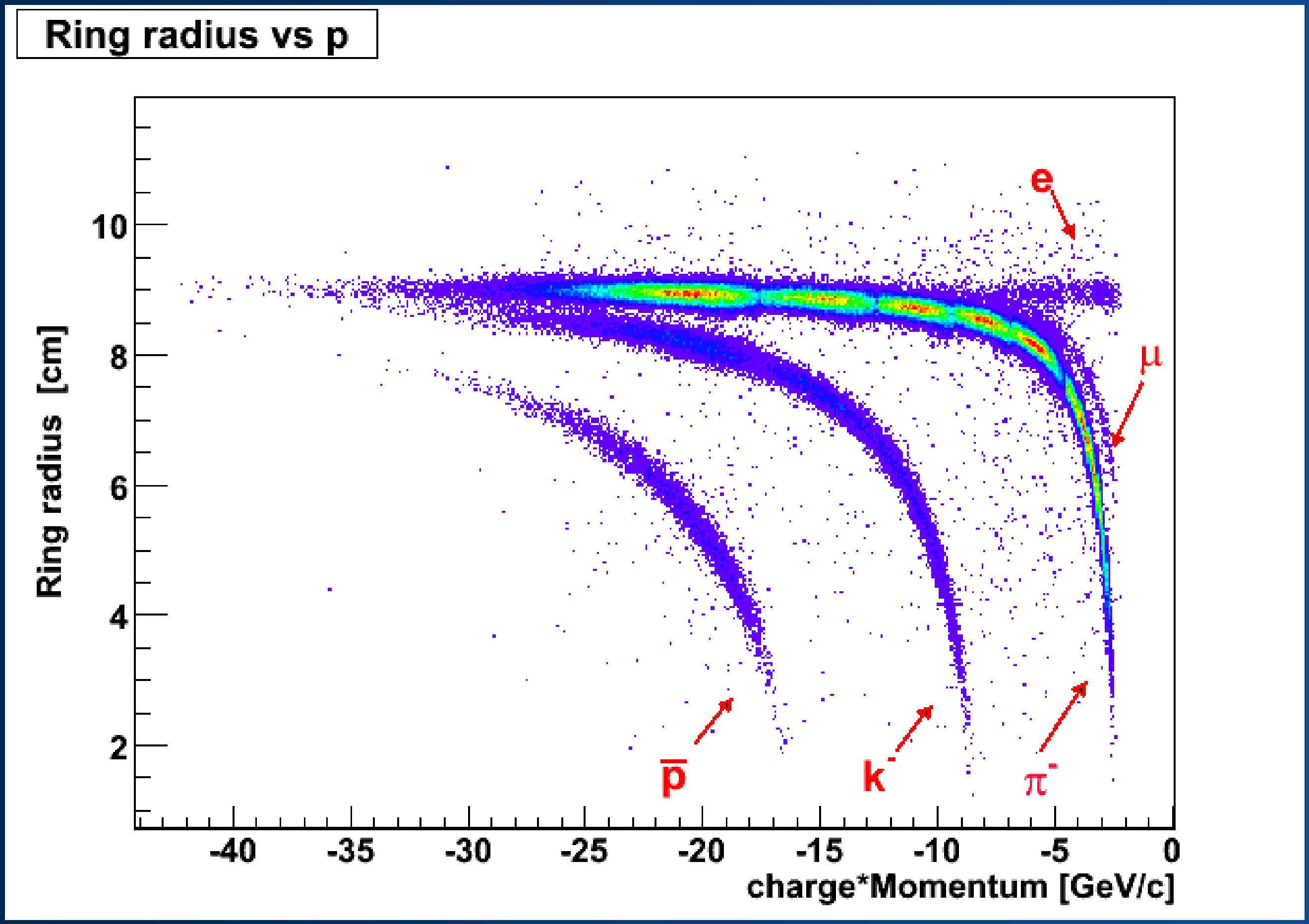
Target (x_2<0.01) mainly **gluons.**

BRAHMS Experimental Setup

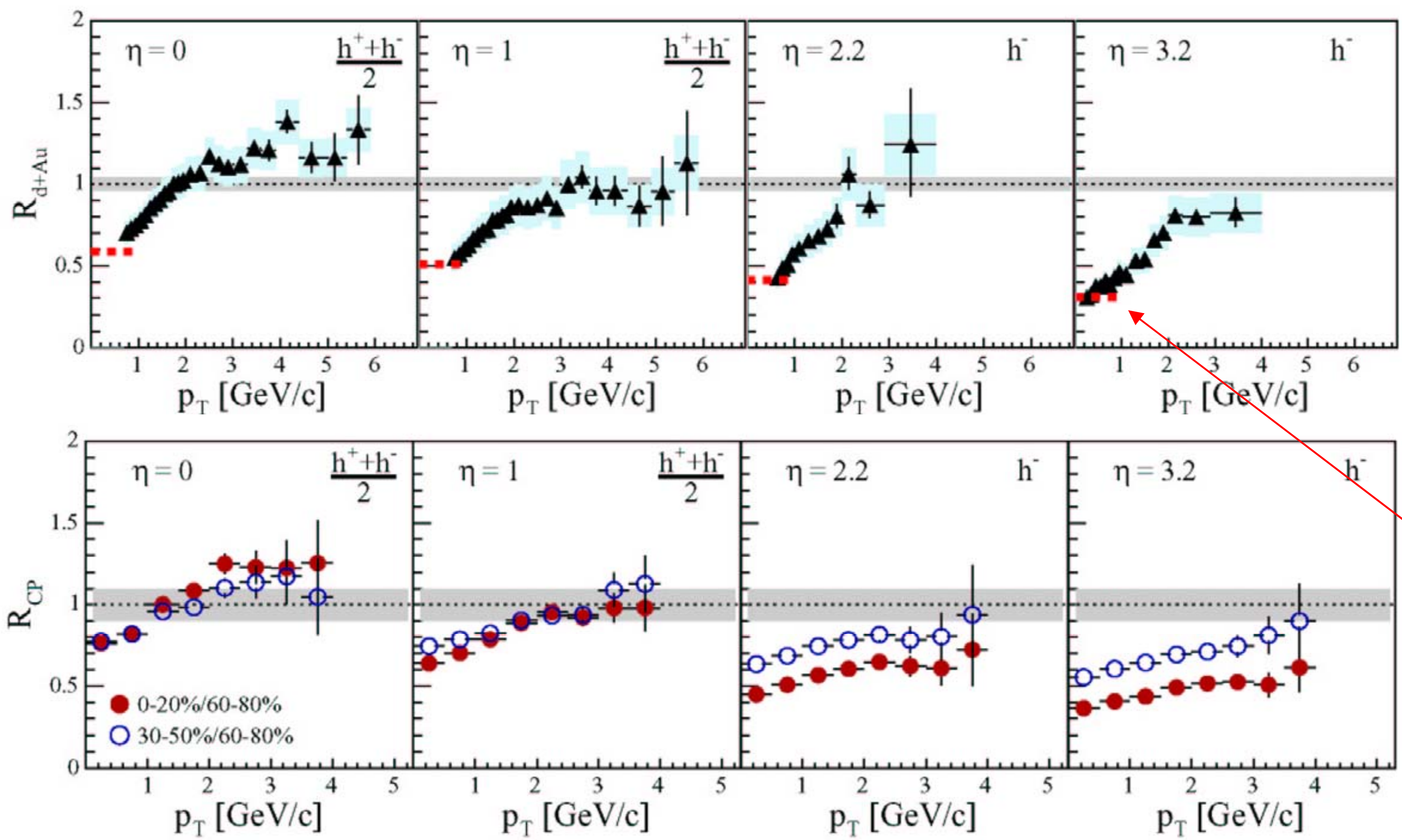


The data at forward rapidities were collected with FS at 4º ($\eta \sim 3$) and 2.3º ($\eta \sim 3.4$)

Particle Identification is done with BRAHMS RICH



BRAHMS d+Au results as function of rapidity and centrality



$$R_{dAu} = \frac{Y_{dAu}}{N_{coll} Y_{pp}}$$

Calculated from spectra

Normalized ratio of previously measured $dN/d\eta$

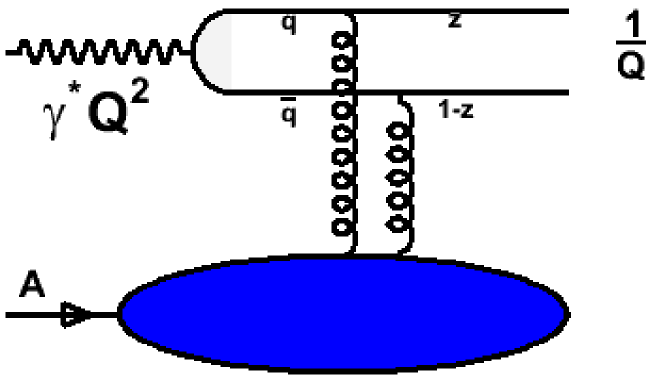
BRAHMS, PRL 93, 242303

R_{cp} ratios are constructed in wide η bins and with data from same run period

BRAHMS results in the context of CGC

These results came just after the effects of the onset of the Color Glass Condensate at RHIC energies were predicted and a qualitative description of its effects in high rapidity particle production was offered.

Similar saturation effects have already been seen at HERA, and the multiplicity densities in A+A at RHIC show coherence that hint to the onset of saturation. The rapidity and centrality dependence of the BRAHMS results could then be the result of "quantum evolution" of an already saturated Au wave function.



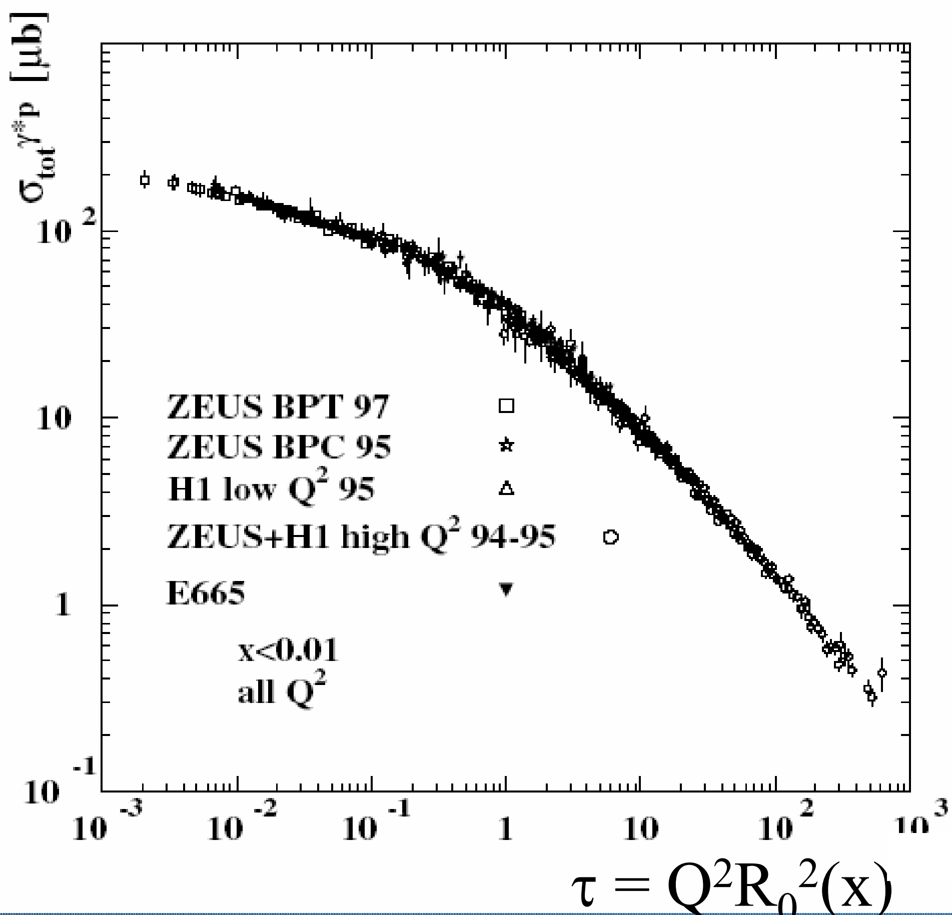
Transverse size of the color dipole is set equal to **1/Q** where **Q^2** is the virtuality of the exchanged photon.

"Geometric Scaling" at HERA (**A. Staśto, K. Golec-Biernat et al. PRL 86 2001**)

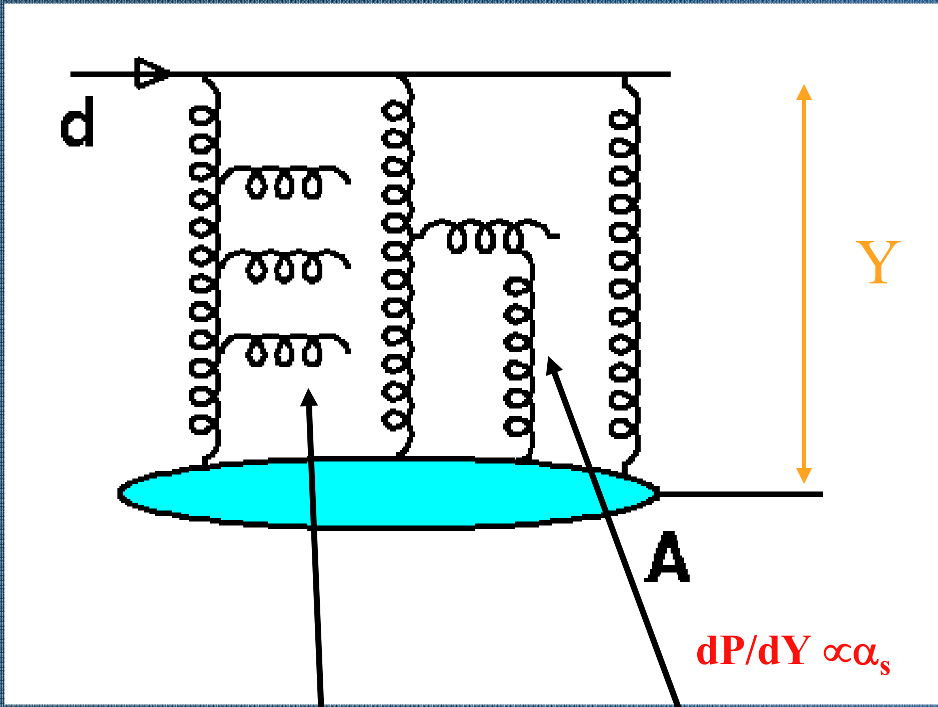
R_0 "saturation radius" $\sim x^{\lambda}$

defines a scale: for values of Q^2 such that for $1/Q \geq R_0$

the cross section becomes a constant.



Quantum Evolution



gluon radiation

gluon fusion

$dN/d(\ln 1/x) = \alpha_s\,(2N - N^2)$

$R_{dA} = (d\sigma^{pA}/d^2kdy)/(Ad\sigma^{pp}/d^2kdy)$

For $k >> Q_s$:

$R_{dA} < 1$ increasing with k approaching 1 from below.

For $Q_s < k < k_{geom}$:

$R_{dA} \sim e^{-1.65\alpha\, y} << 1$

For $k \sim Q_s$:

$R_{dA} \sim \exp\left(4\,\alpha\, y\left(1-\sqrt{1+\ln A^{1/6}/2\,\alpha\, y}\right)\right) < 1$

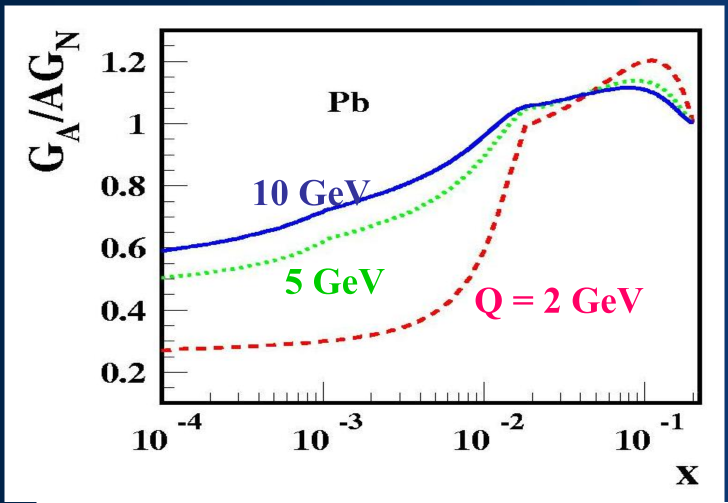
At high energy/ rapidity it becomes constant $R_{dA} \sim A^{-1/6}$

Suppression at all k, suppression even stronger for higher A

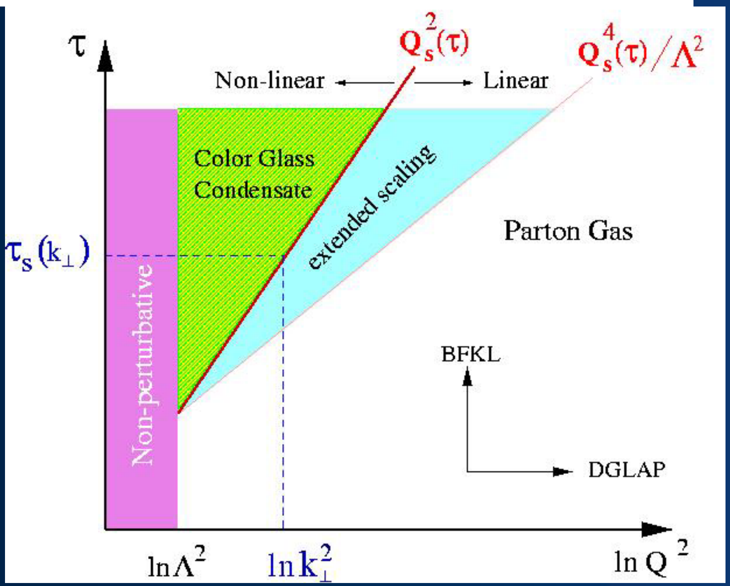
Kharzeev, Kovchegov and Tuchin Phys. Rev. D 68, 094013

U. Wiedemann et al. Phys. Rev. D 68, 054009

Shadowing or formation of a CGC



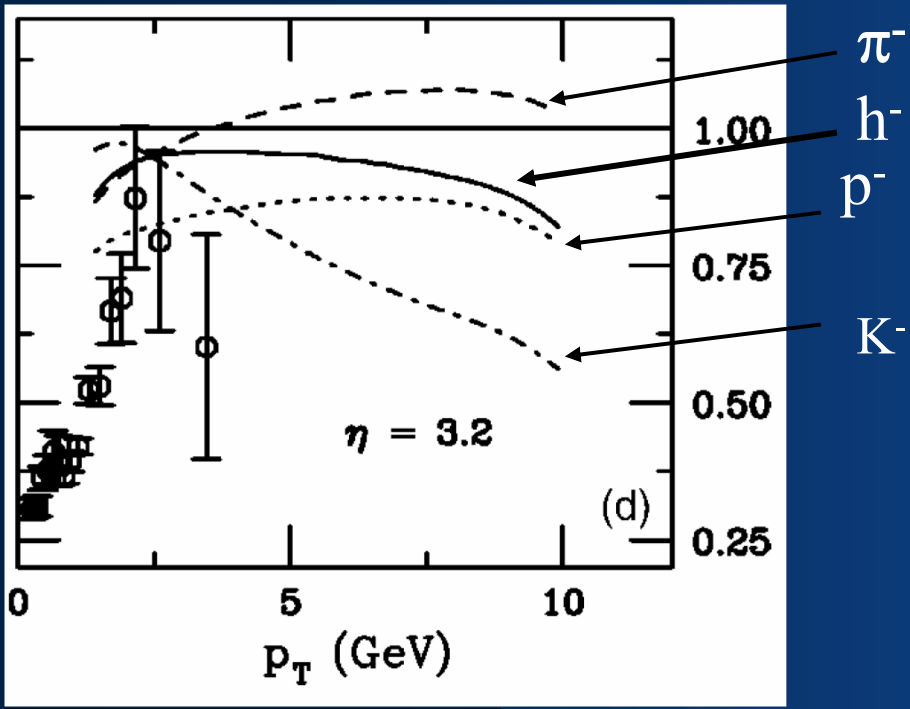
Leading twist gluon shadowing, e.g.:
• Gerland, Frankfurt, Strikman, Stocker & Greiner (hep-ph/9812322)
• phenomenological fit to DIS & DY data, Eskola, Kolhinen, Vogt hep-ph/0104124
• and many others

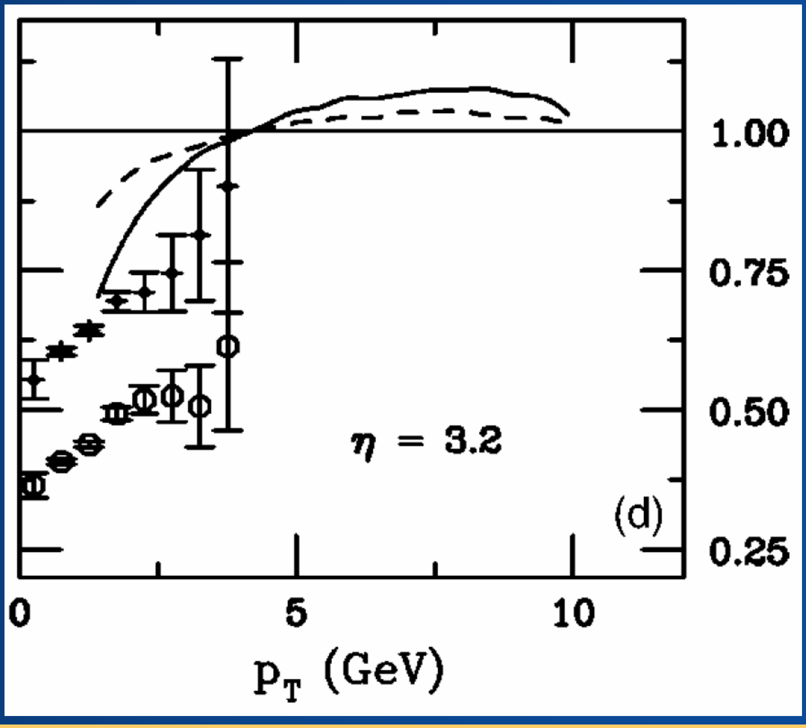


Iancu and Venugopalan hep-ph/0303204

Amount of gluon shadowing differs by up to a factor of three between different models

Parameterization of nuclear shadowing in (LO) calculation





EKS98 shadowing

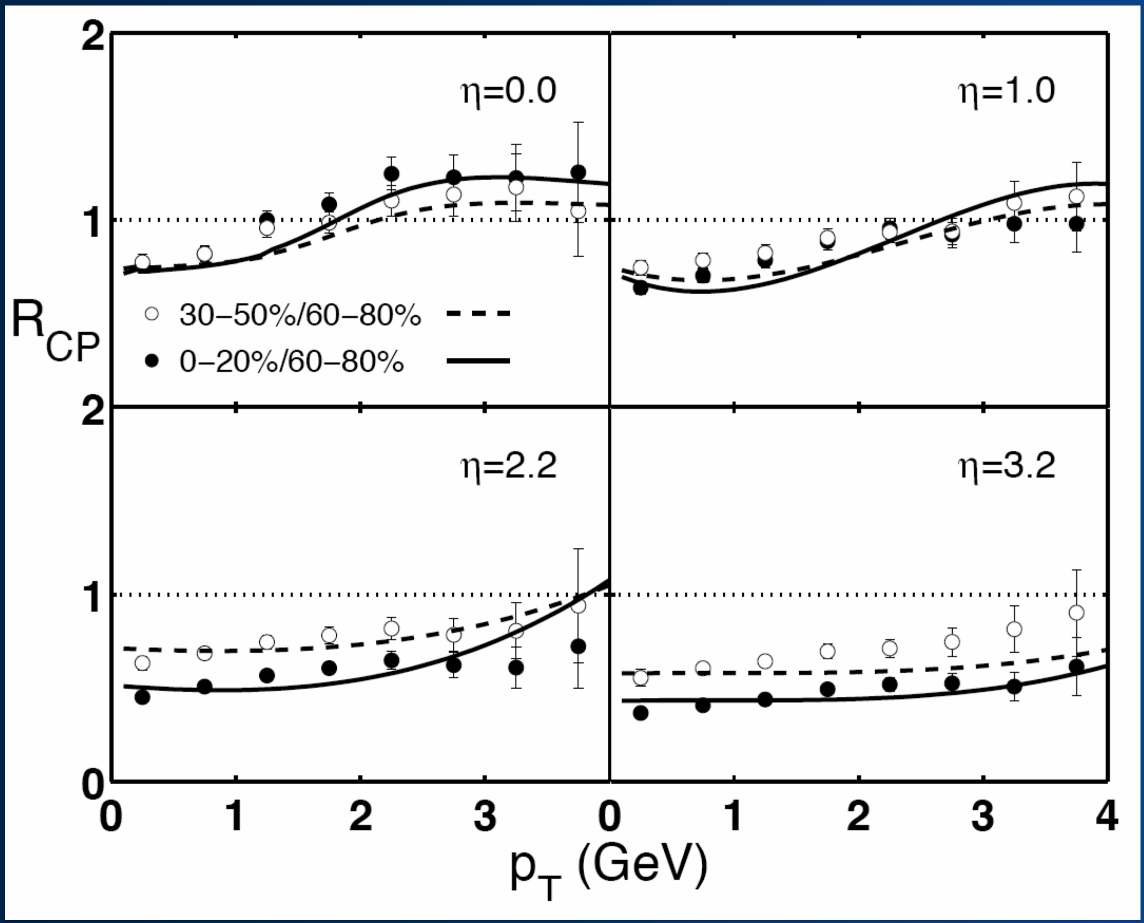
Use the spatial dependence of shadowing. FGS1 parameterization

FGS1 parameterization gives similar results

Reasonable agreement for R_{dAu} but cannot describe the centrality dependence

R. Vogt Phys. Rev. C70 064902 (2004)

Recombination

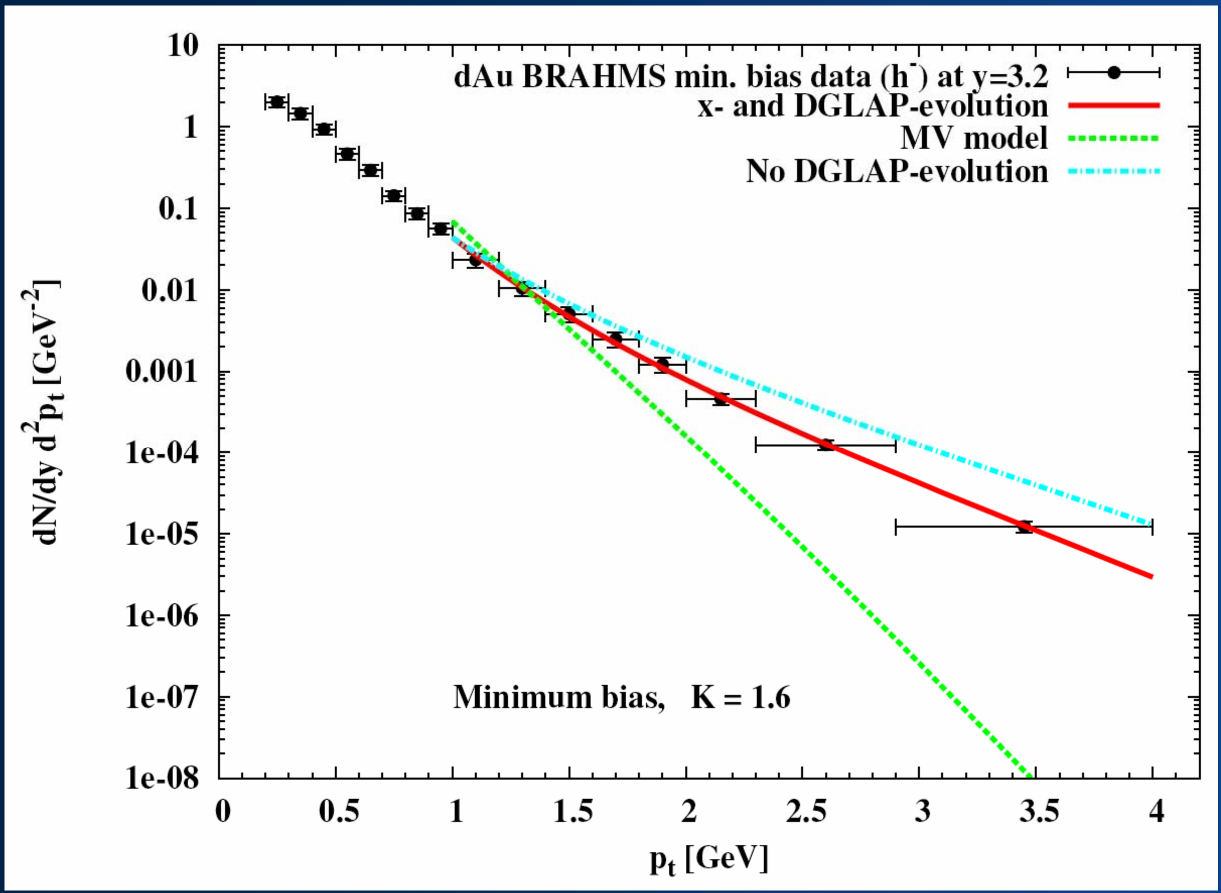


Hadronization by recombination of soft and shower partons

The decrease in R_{CP} as η increases is related to the drop of dn/dη through the soft partons.

R. Hwa *et al.* Phys. Rev **C71** 024902 (2005)

Forward hadron production and the Color Glass Condensate



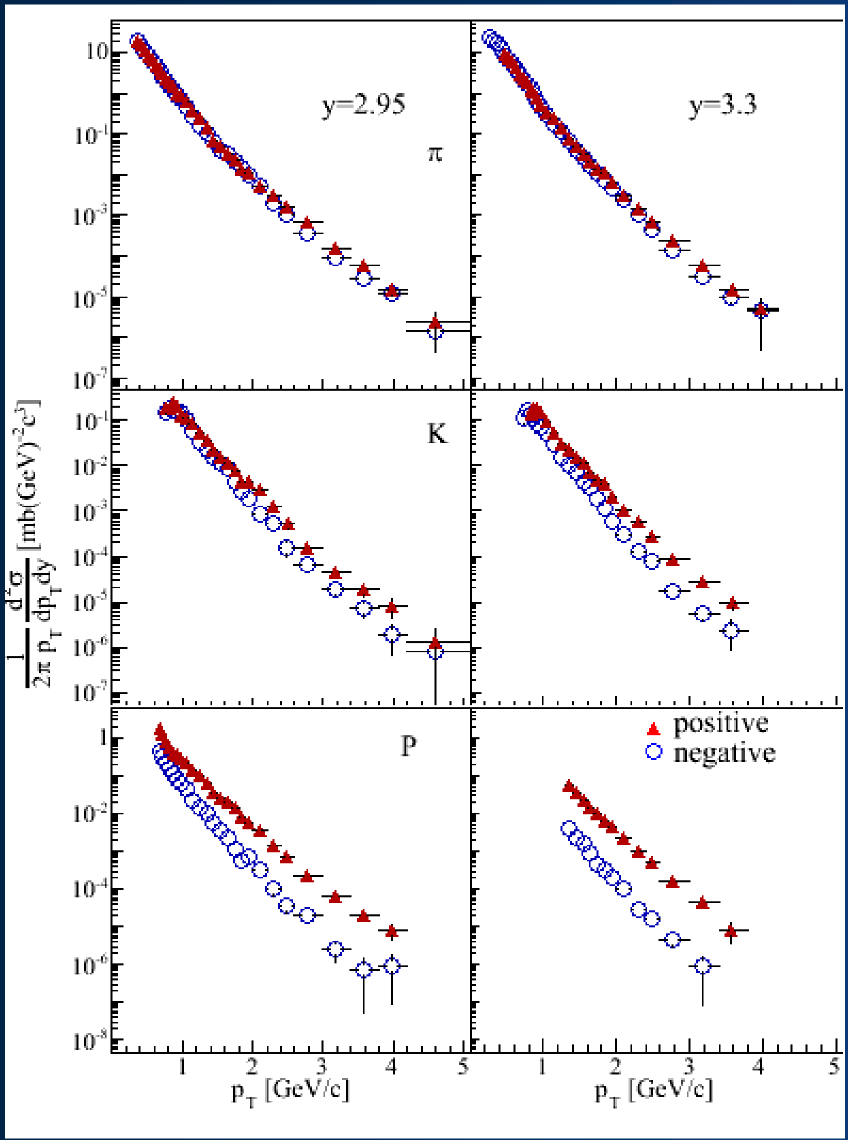
CTEQ-LO + CGC + KKP-LO[$(h^+ + h^-)/2$]

A. Dumitru et al Nucl.Phys.A765:464-482,2006

Projectile: collection of quarks and gluons subject to DGLAP evolution.

Target: CGC subject to quantum evolution.

p+p identified spectra at high rapidity



Red : positive

Blue empty: negative

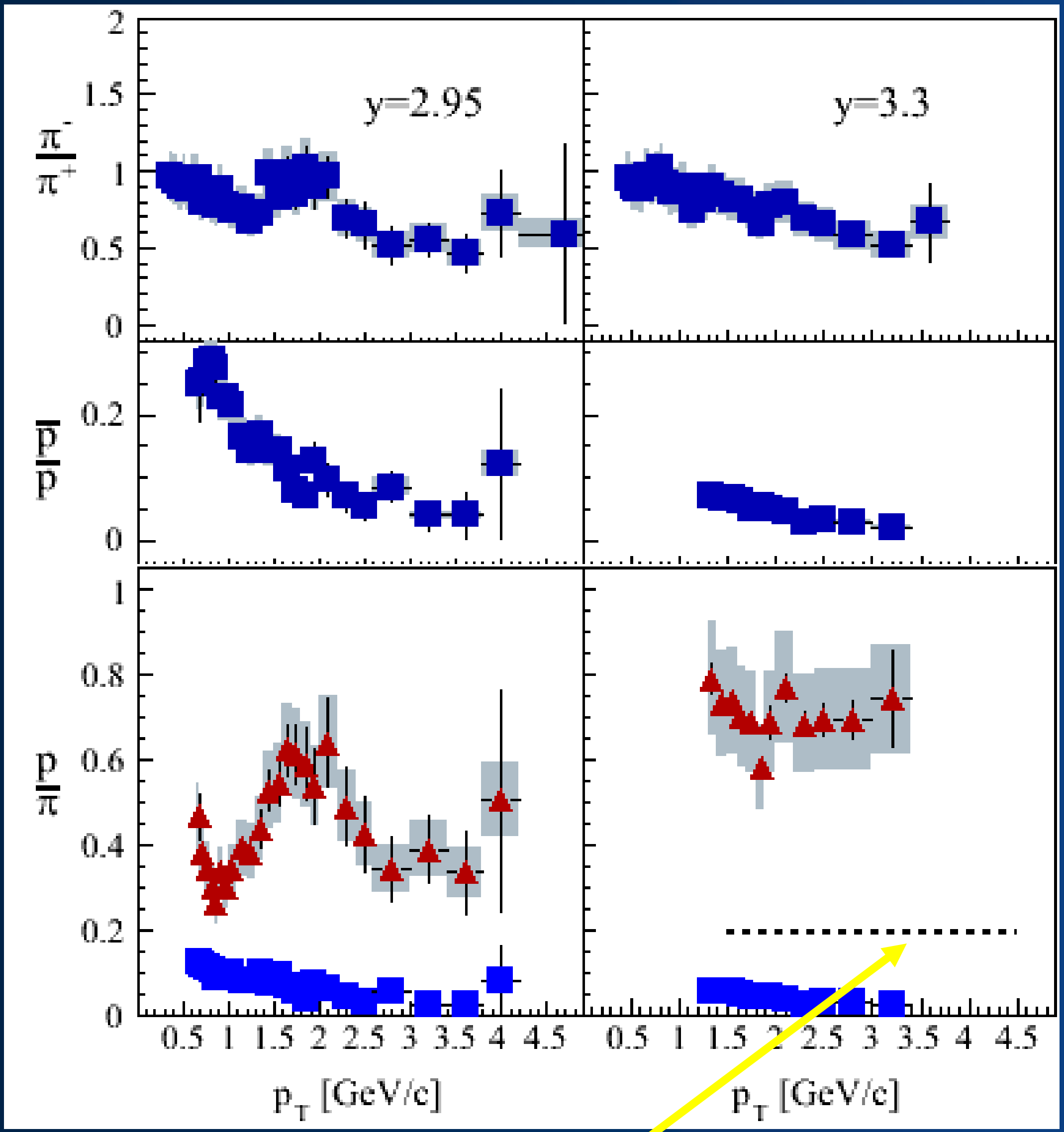
Built with data from 4 and 2.3 degrees and up to six magnetic field settings.

Geometrical acceptance corrections applied as well as absorption and decay in flight.

Trigger bias (~20%) is also corrected. Normalization to total inelastic cross-section (40 mb)

To appear in PRL online 22 June

Ratios p/π^+ at y=3.0 and 3.3



The π^+/π^- ratio is consistent with dominance of valence quarks at these rapidities.

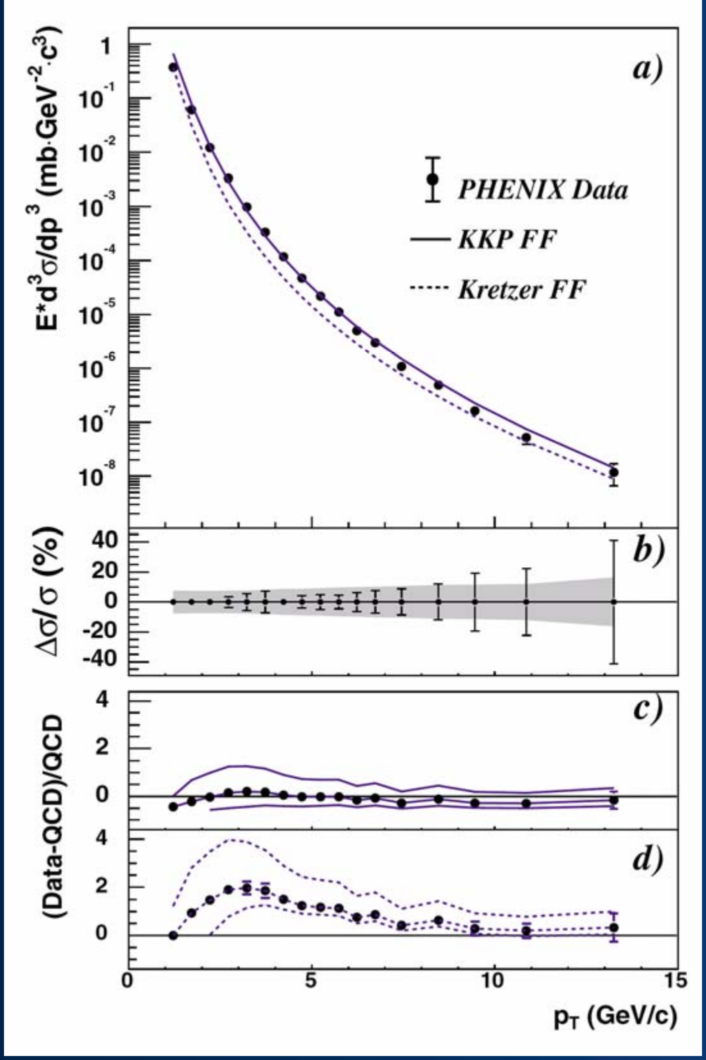
Small pbar/p ratio eliminates gluon fragmentation into p/pbar

The difference between protons and anti-protons indicates another mechanism besides fragmentation that puts so many protons at high p_T at this rapidities.

e^+e^- p+pbar/π^++ π^- ALEPH

Red: proton/pi+ Blue: anti-proton/pi-

Comparison of measurement and NLO pQCD calculations



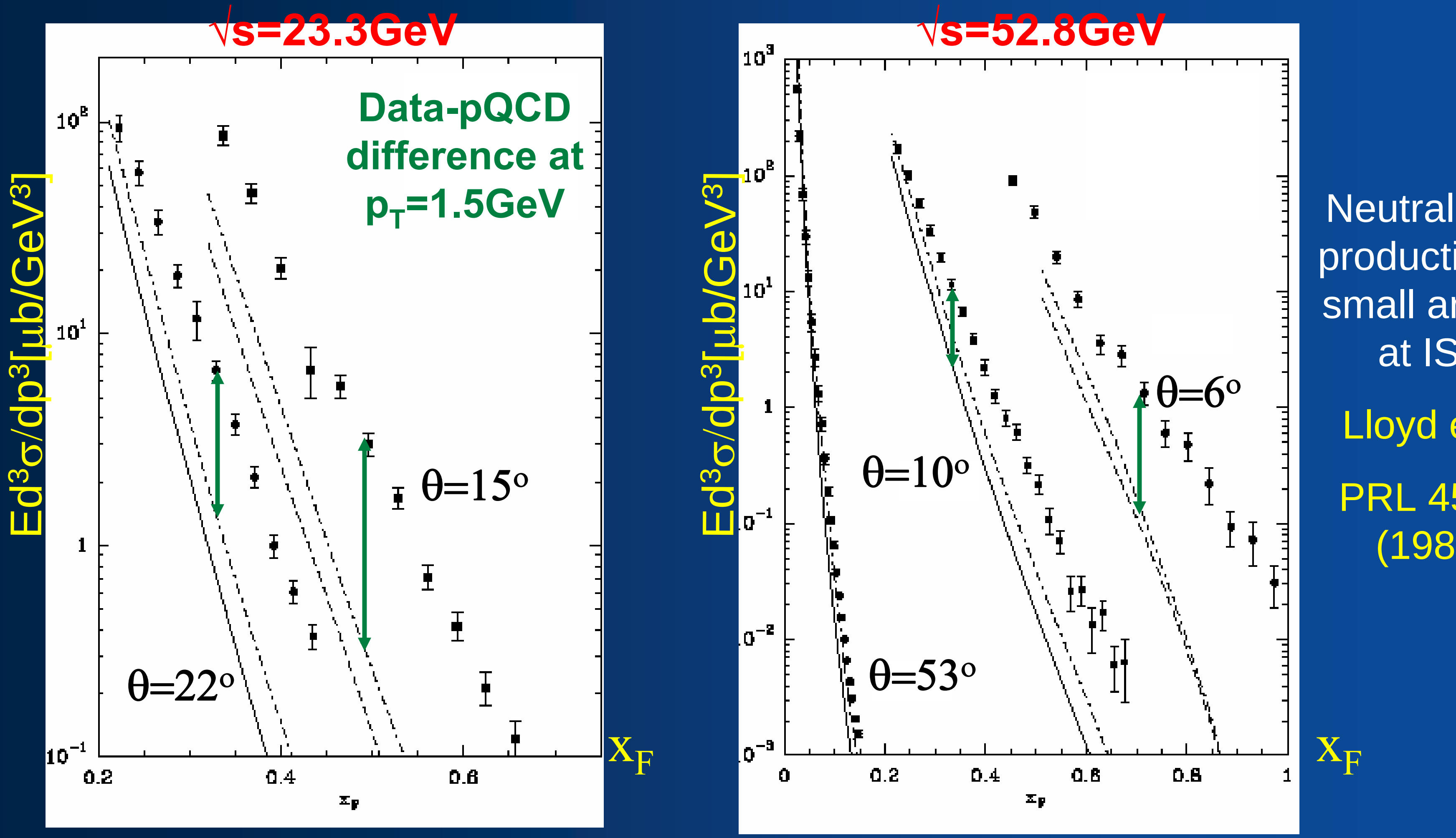
NLO pQCD can reproduce the data at RHIC energies. This is a strong indication that correct description of these

neutral pions y=0

The frag. functions differ by the amount of **g->π** The data points toward a dominance of gluon-gluon and gluon-quark below 10 GeV/c

S.S. Adler et al. PRL 91 241803 (2003)

NLO-pQCD can reproduce y~0 hadron production at ISR but fails at higher rapidities.



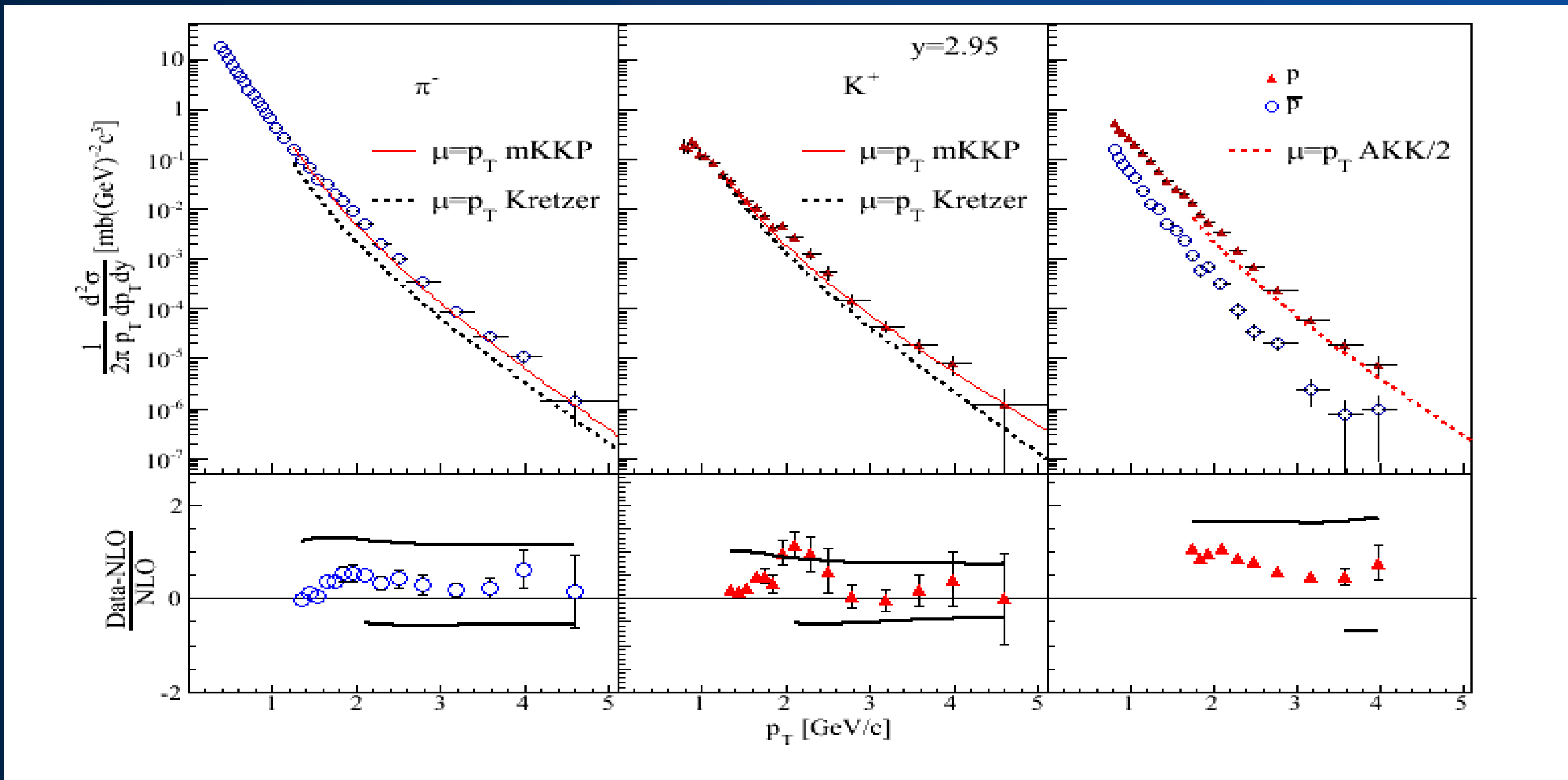
Neutral pion production at small angles at ISR

Lloyd et al.

PRL 45 89 (1980)

Bourrely and Soffer Eur. Phys. J. C36 371-374 (2004)

NLO pQCD comparisons to data

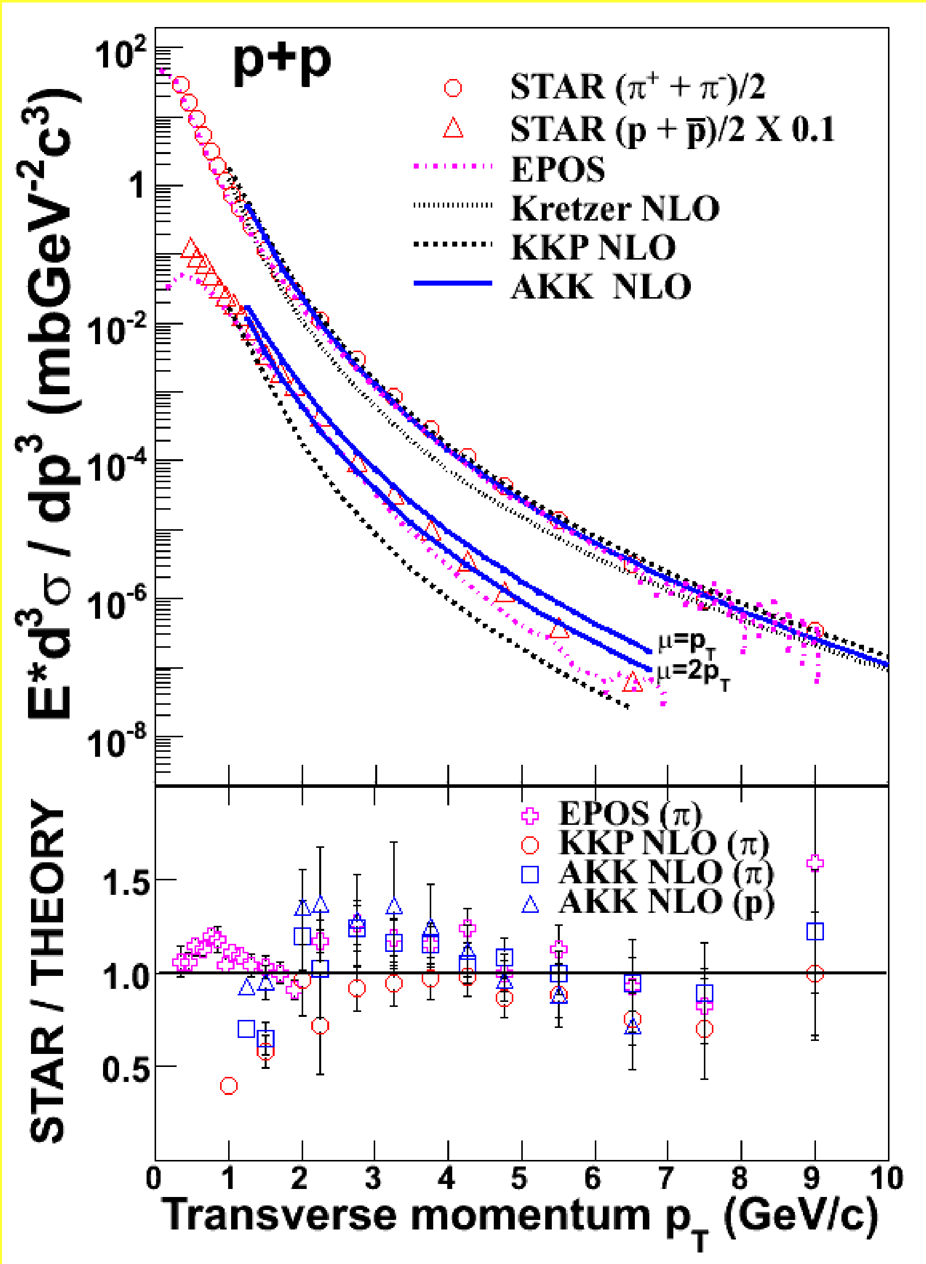


Calculations done by W. Vogelsang. Only one scale $\mu=p_T$ and the same fragmentation functions as used for the PHENIX comparison.

KKP has only π^0 frag. Needed some modification to produce charged pions

The KKP does a better job compared to Kretzer, can we extend the conclusion about gg and gq dominance at these rapidities?

NLO pQCD for proton+anti-proton compared to data

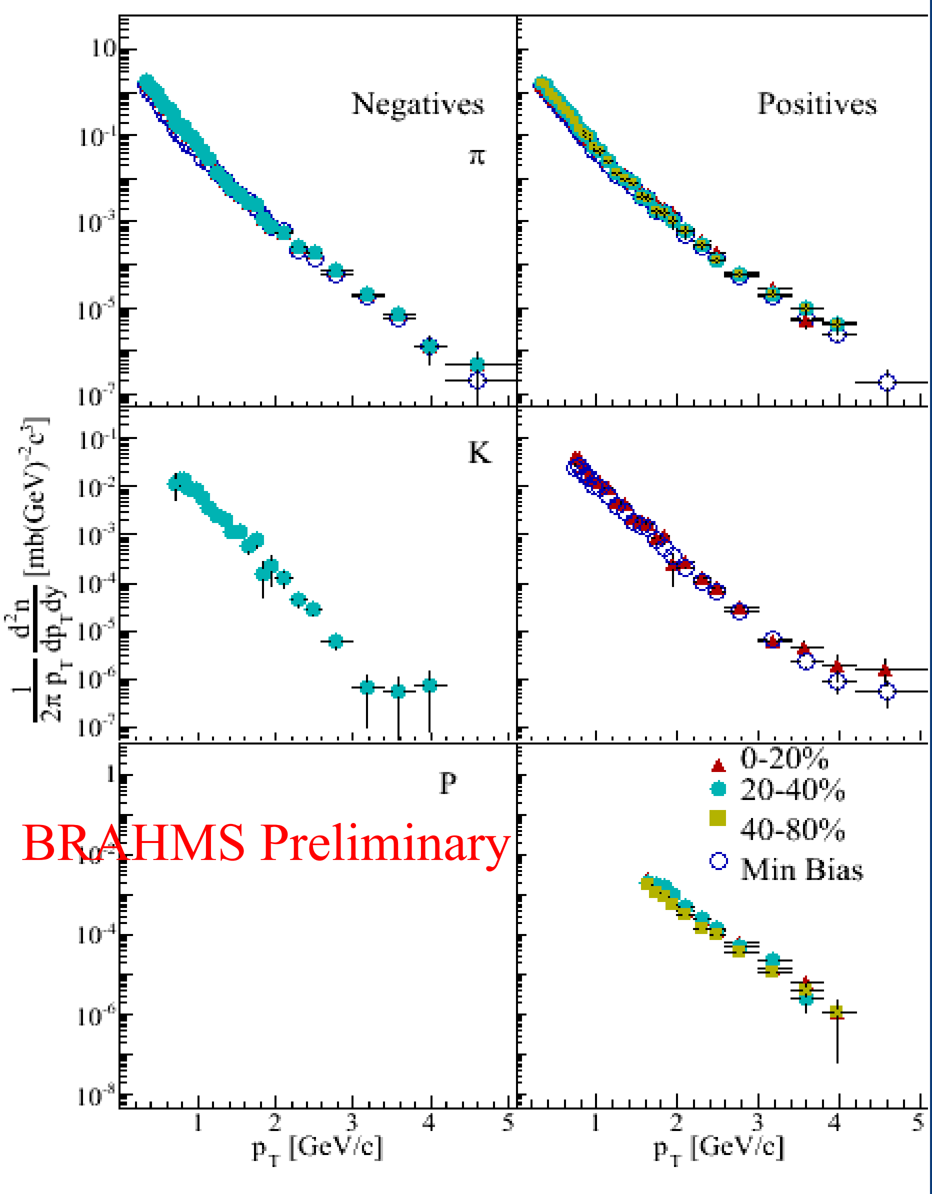


A recent update of the KKP fragmentation function is used here: AKK where g->p has increased relevance.

The AKK function does well at y=0 (STAR p+p-) where the ratio anti-p/p~1 can be seen as consistent with dominance of gg or gq processes, but in my opinion is not appropriate for high rapidities.

J. Adams et al. Phys. Lett. B 637 (2006) 161

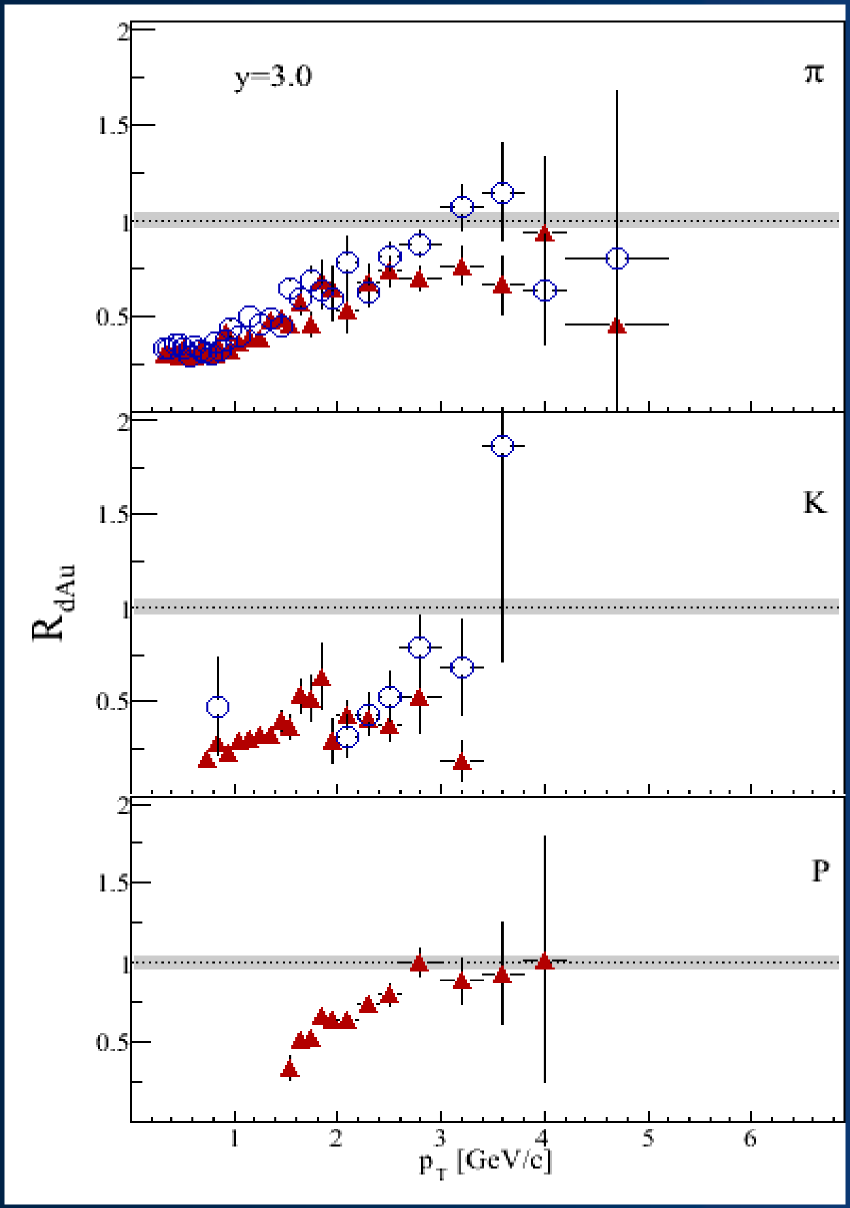
d+Au analysis



The analysis of the d+Au data is underway, this time we include particle identification (RICH) in the full spectrometer FS

These spectra are still preliminary but one can already see that the yields change is small for different centrality samples.

Nuclear modification factors with pid

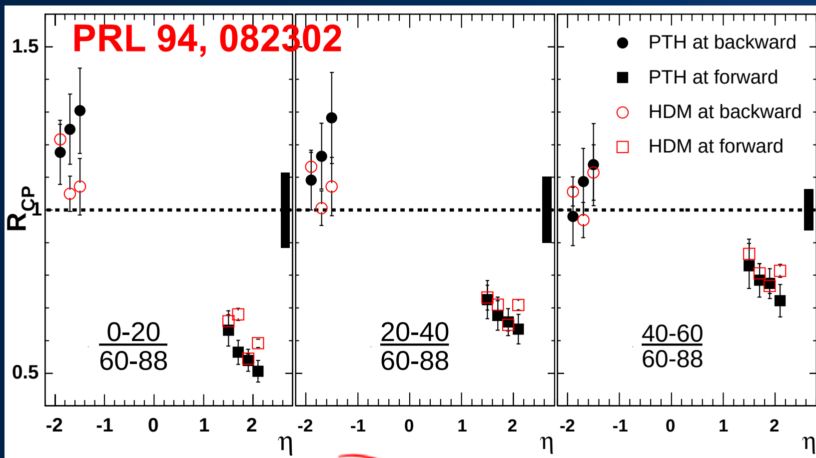


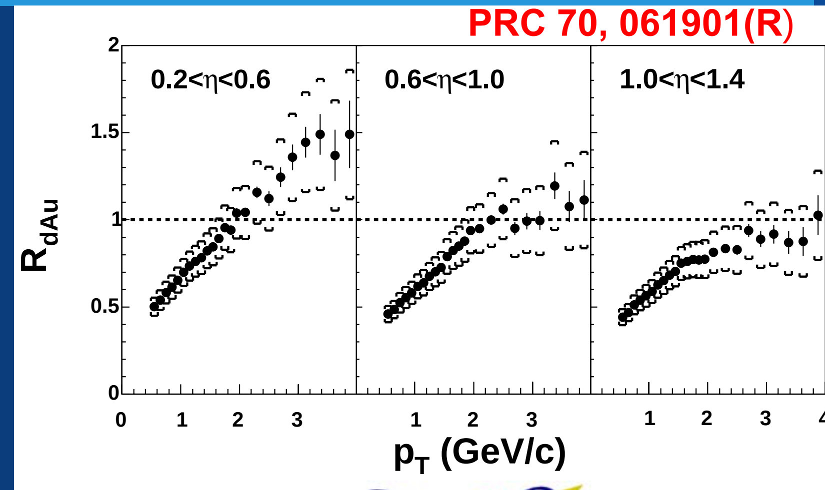
Red: positive

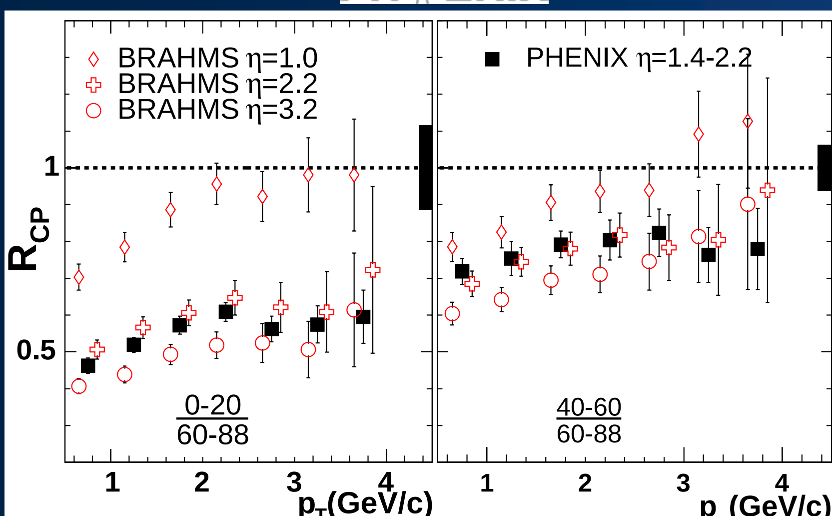
Open blue: negative

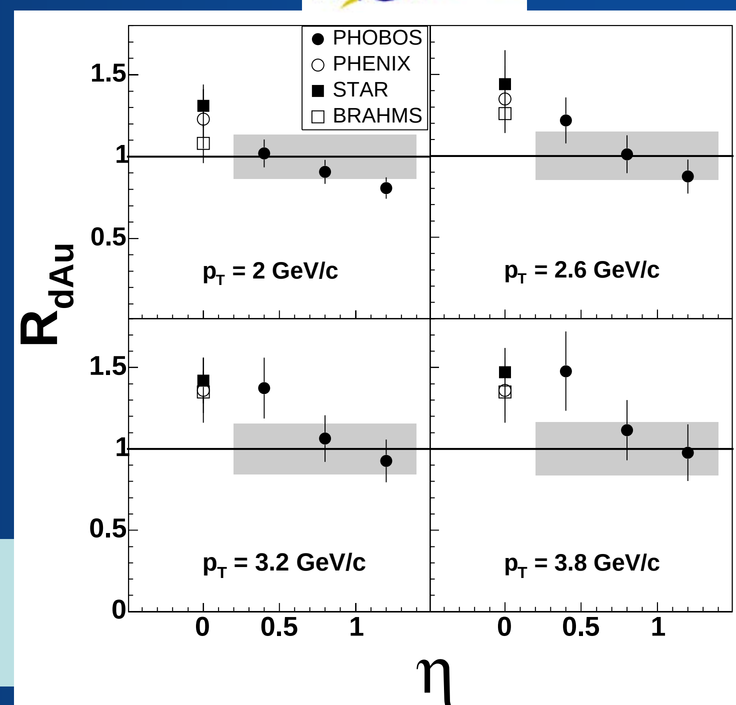
As expected there is a difference between positive and negative pions driven by a "suppression" of negative pions in p+p (isospin)

Similar effects measured by PHENIX and PHOBOS



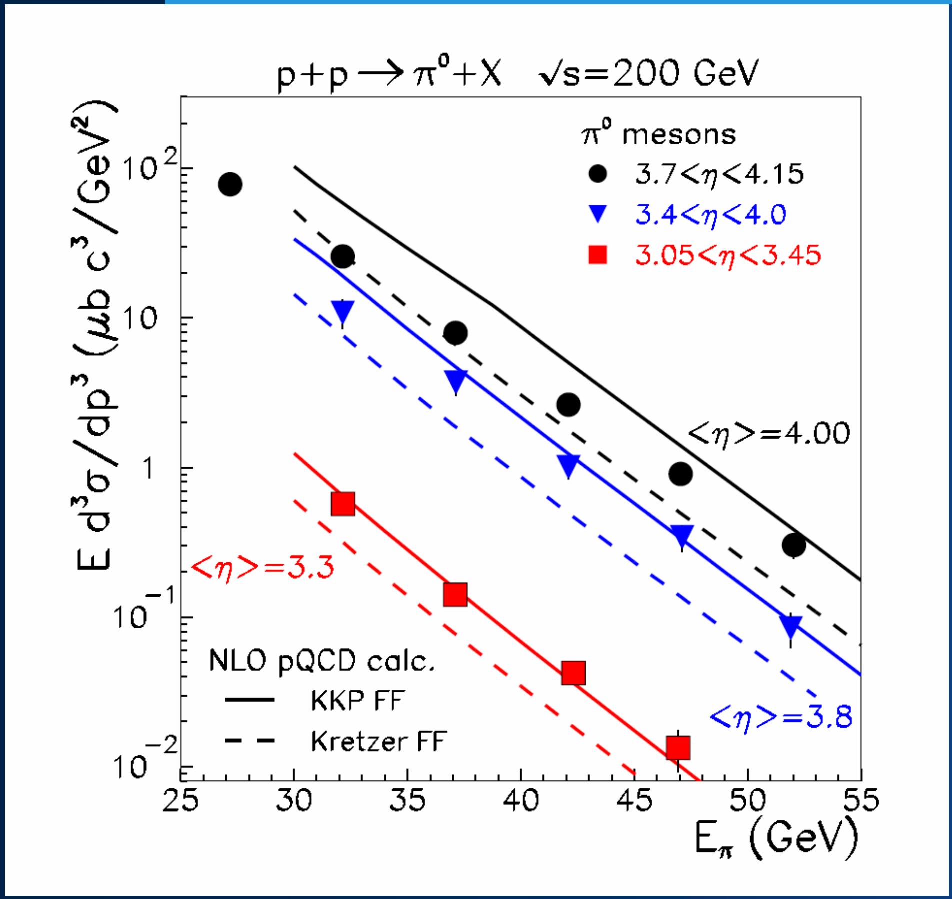


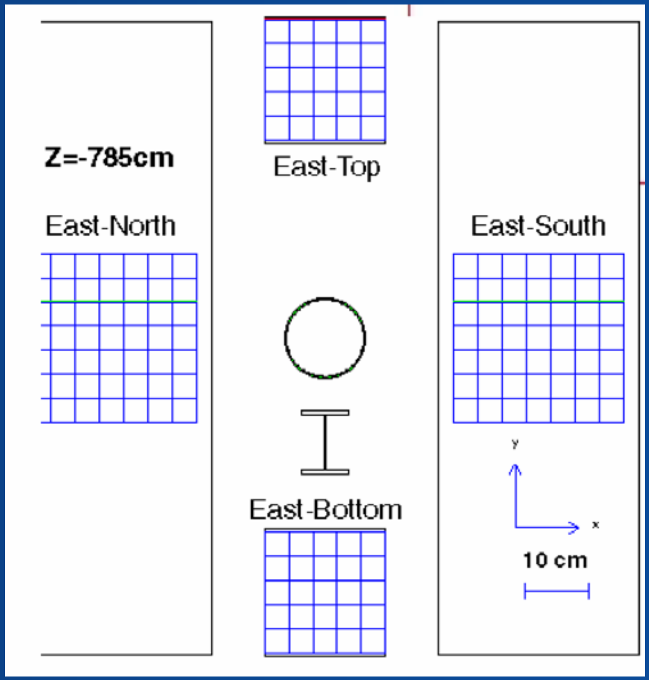




Suppression in the d direction and enhancement in the Au frag. region

STAR π^0 at high rapidity





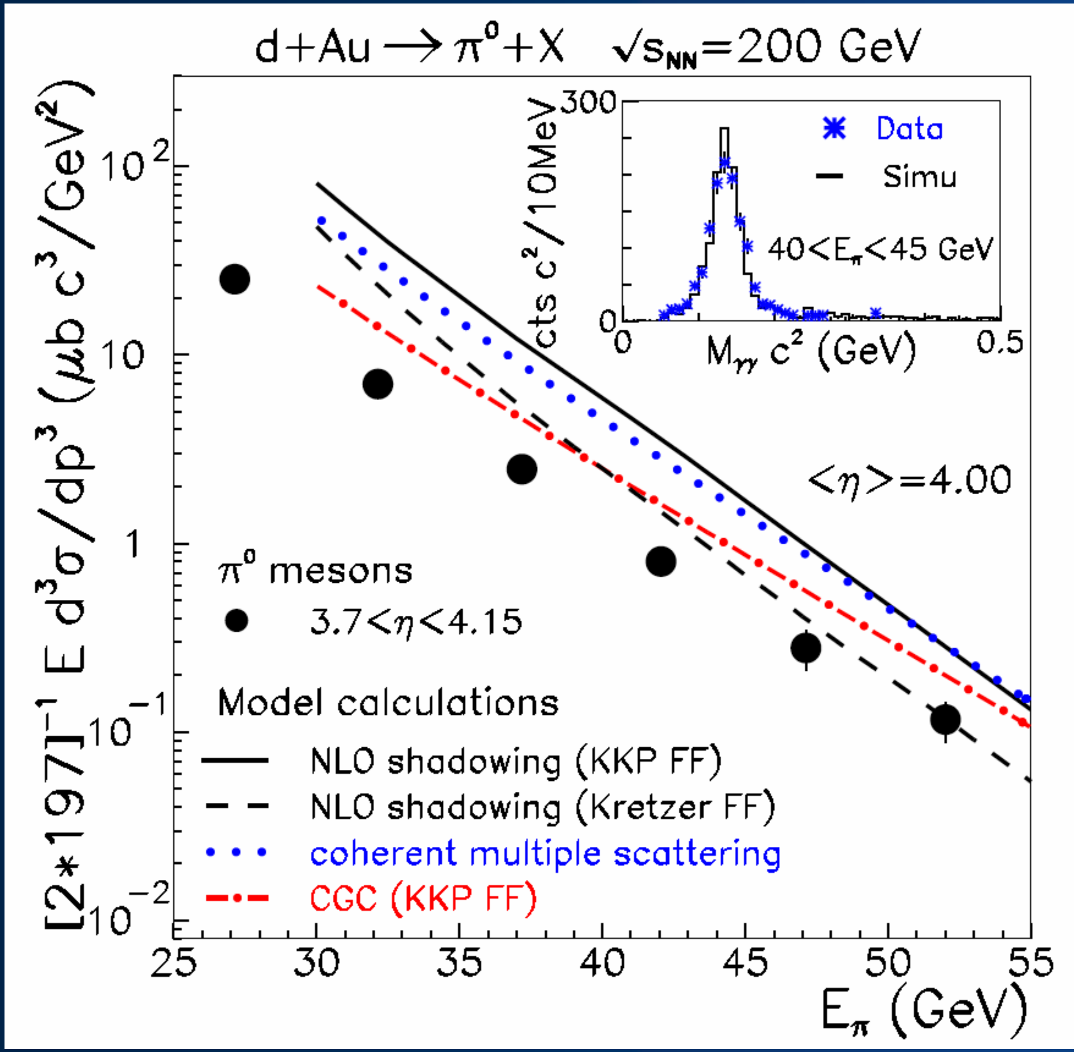
Spectra at 3.3 and 3.8 obtained with a smaller FPD

FPD: Lead-glass arrays $3.4<\eta<4.0$ on both sides of collision.

KKP frag. func. has higher g->π than Kretzer

J. Adams et al. PRL 97 152302 (2006)

STAR Forward π^0 from d+Au collisions

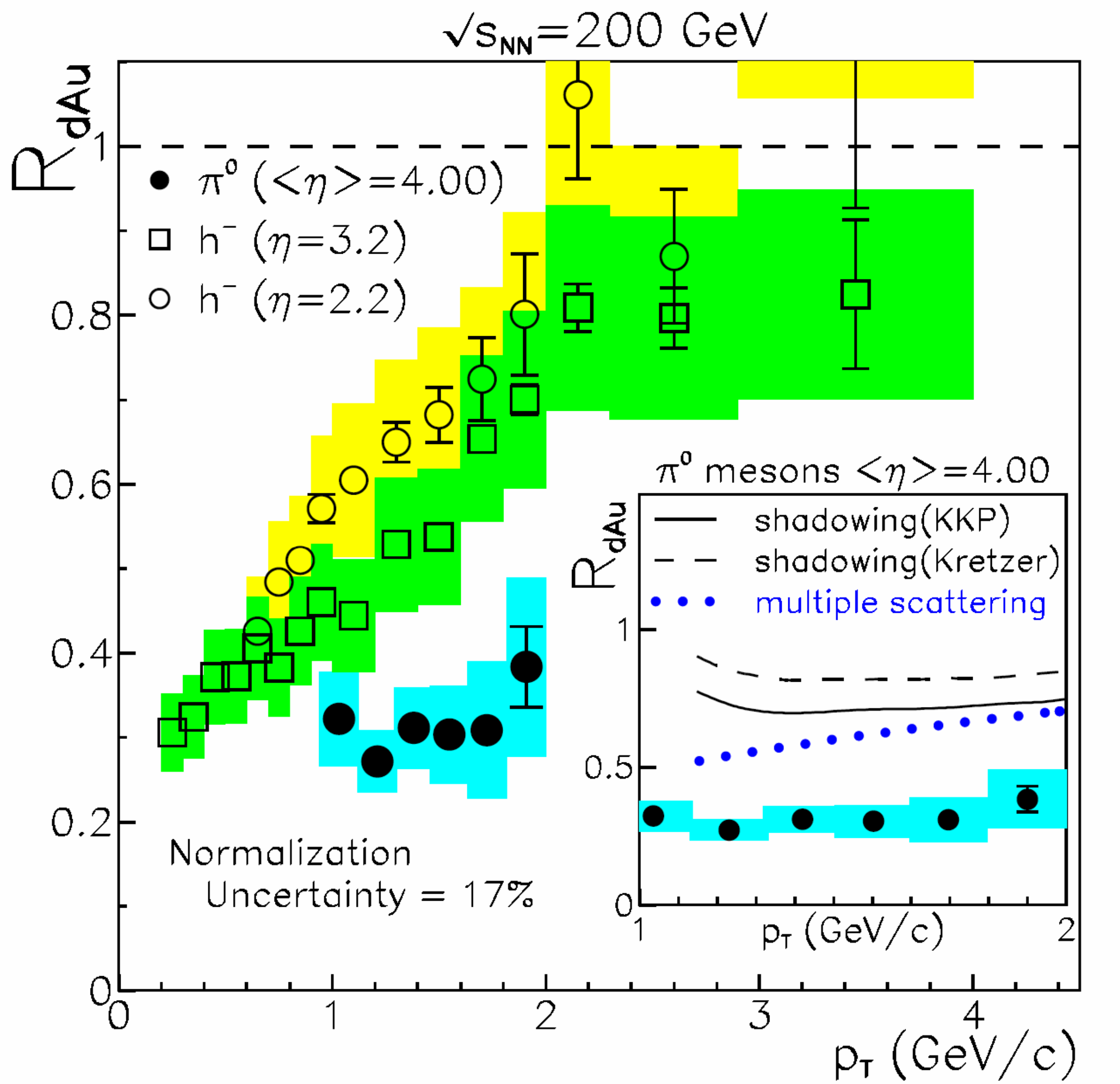


Inclusive π^0 cross section per binary collision from d+Au at <η> =4

CGC calculation is the closest to data, use of Kretzer FF will improve agreement.

CGC:A. Dumitru et al., Nucl. Phys. A765, 464 (2006)
MS: I. Vitev et al. PRL 93 262301 (2004)
NLO: W. Vogelsang

STAR Nuclear Modification Factor at high rapidity

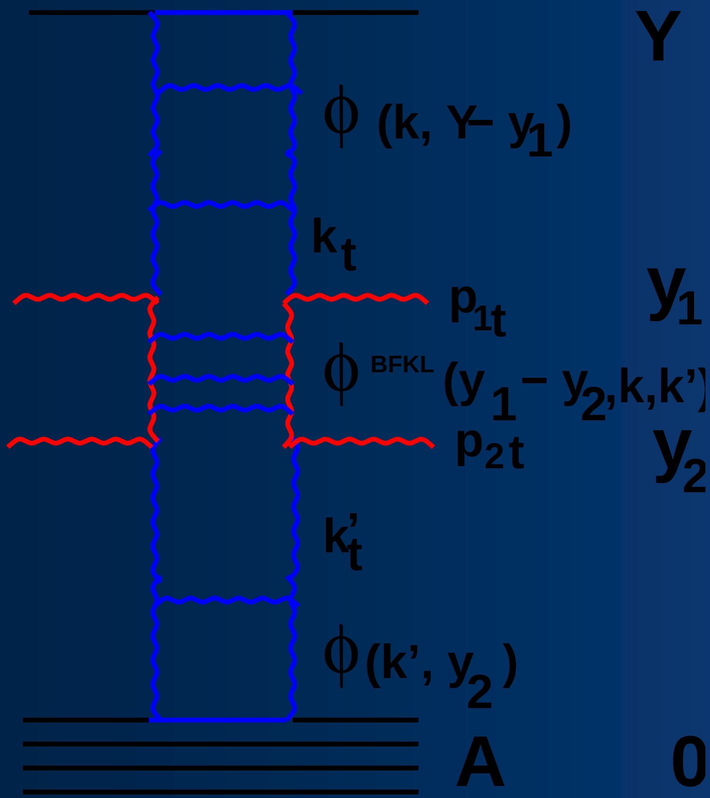


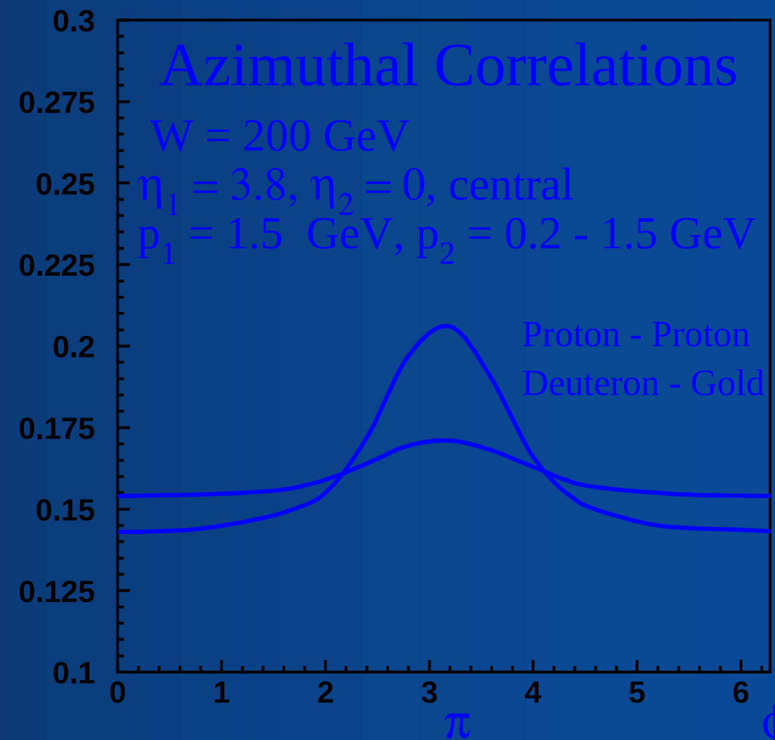
$$R^Y_{dAu} = \frac{\sigma^{pp}_{inel}}{\langle N_{bin}\rangle \sigma^{dAu}_{hadr}} \frac{E\,d^3\sigma/dp^3(d+Au \rightarrow Y+X)}{E\,d^3\sigma/dp^3(p+p \rightarrow Y+X)}$$

The new STAR result is consistent with published BRAHMS once an isospin suppression of h^- in p+p is taken into account.

Calculations that do not include mod. of Au wave function cannot reproduce data.

Back-to-back azimuthal correlations

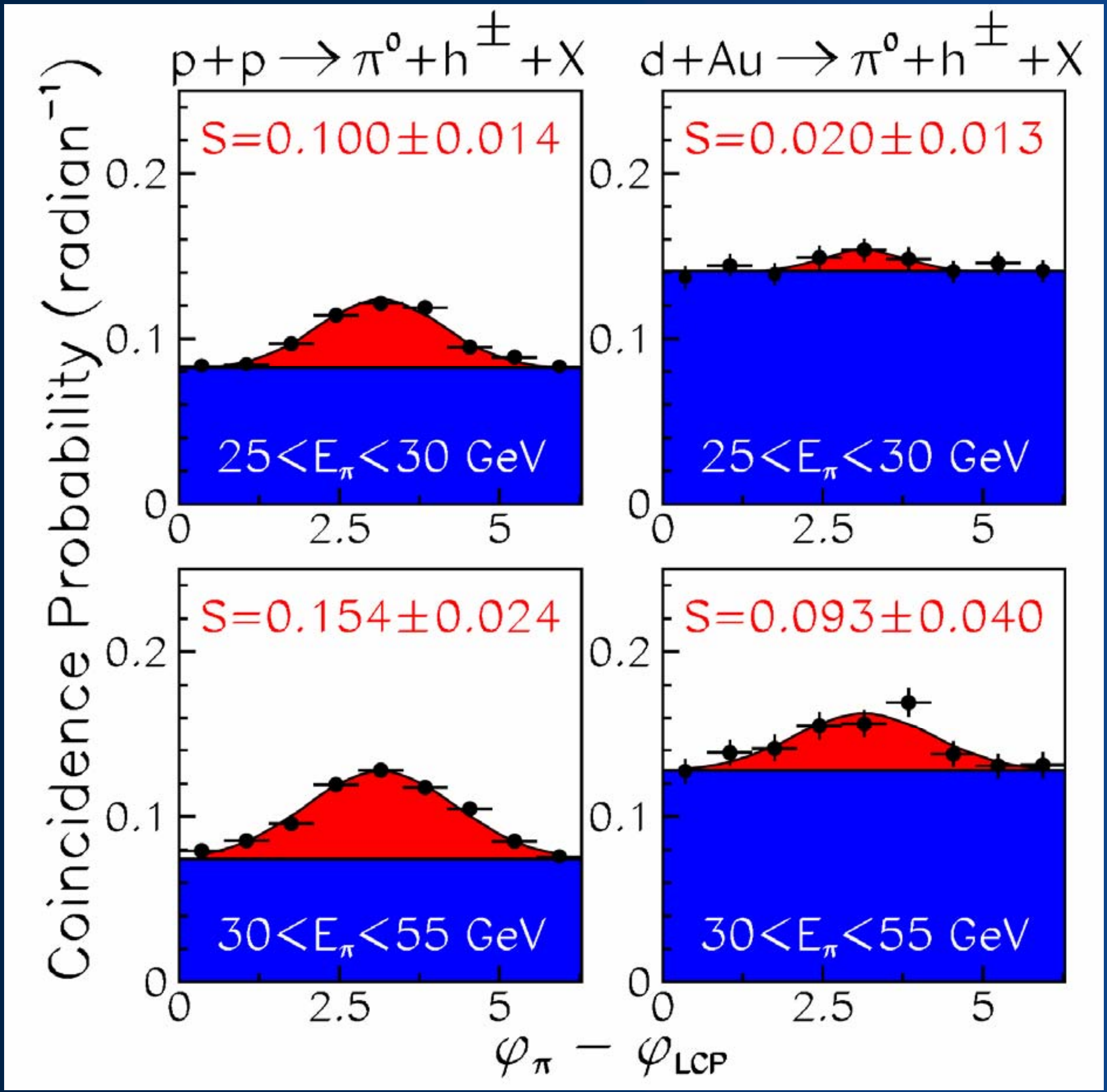




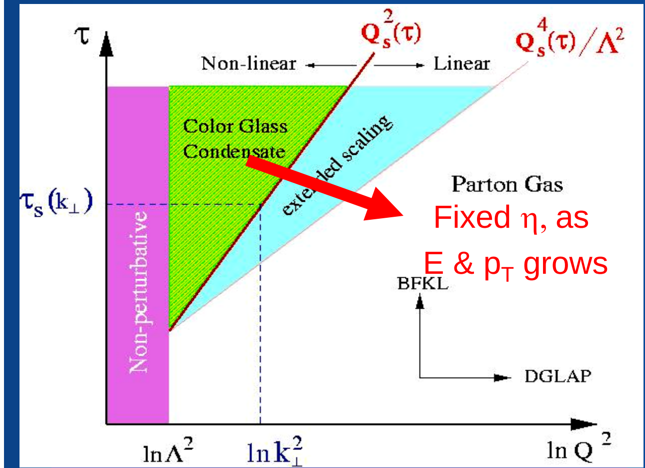
The emission of gluons ($p_T \sim Q_s$) between the jets makes the correlations disappear.

(Kharzeev, Levin, and McLerran, NP A748, 627)

Back-to-back Correlations in d+Au

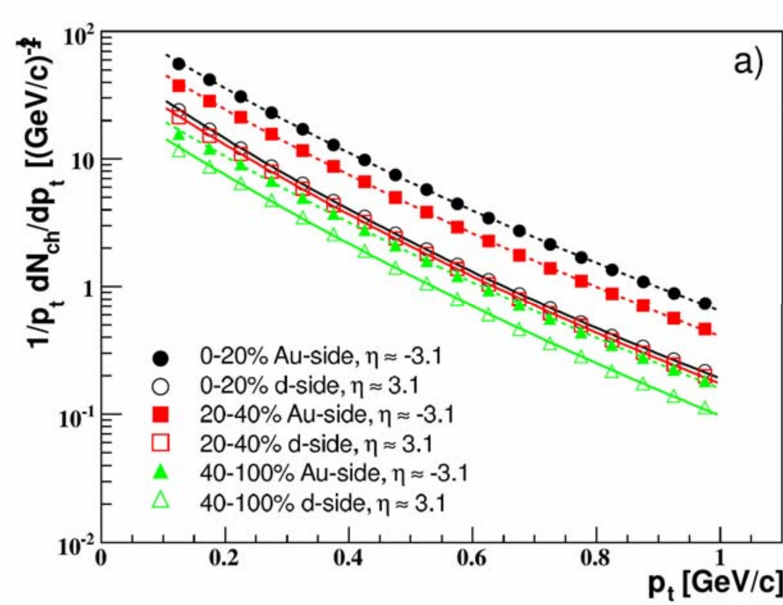


φ_π **of forward pion is correlated with leading (p_T>0.5GeV/c) h^{+-} at mid-rapidity.**



Azimuthal correlations are suppressed at small $\langle x_F \rangle$ and $\langle p_{T,\pi} \rangle$ **Qualitatively** consistent with CGC picture

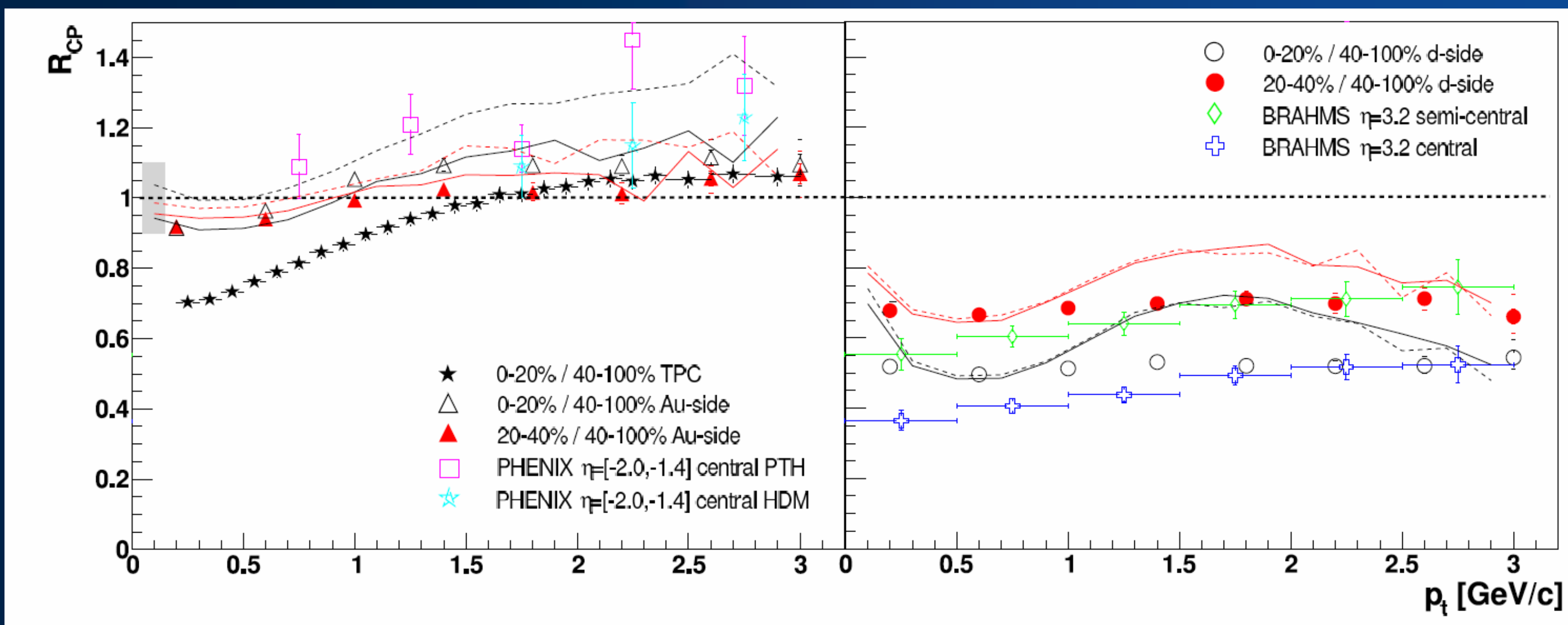
STAR measurements with Forward TPCs



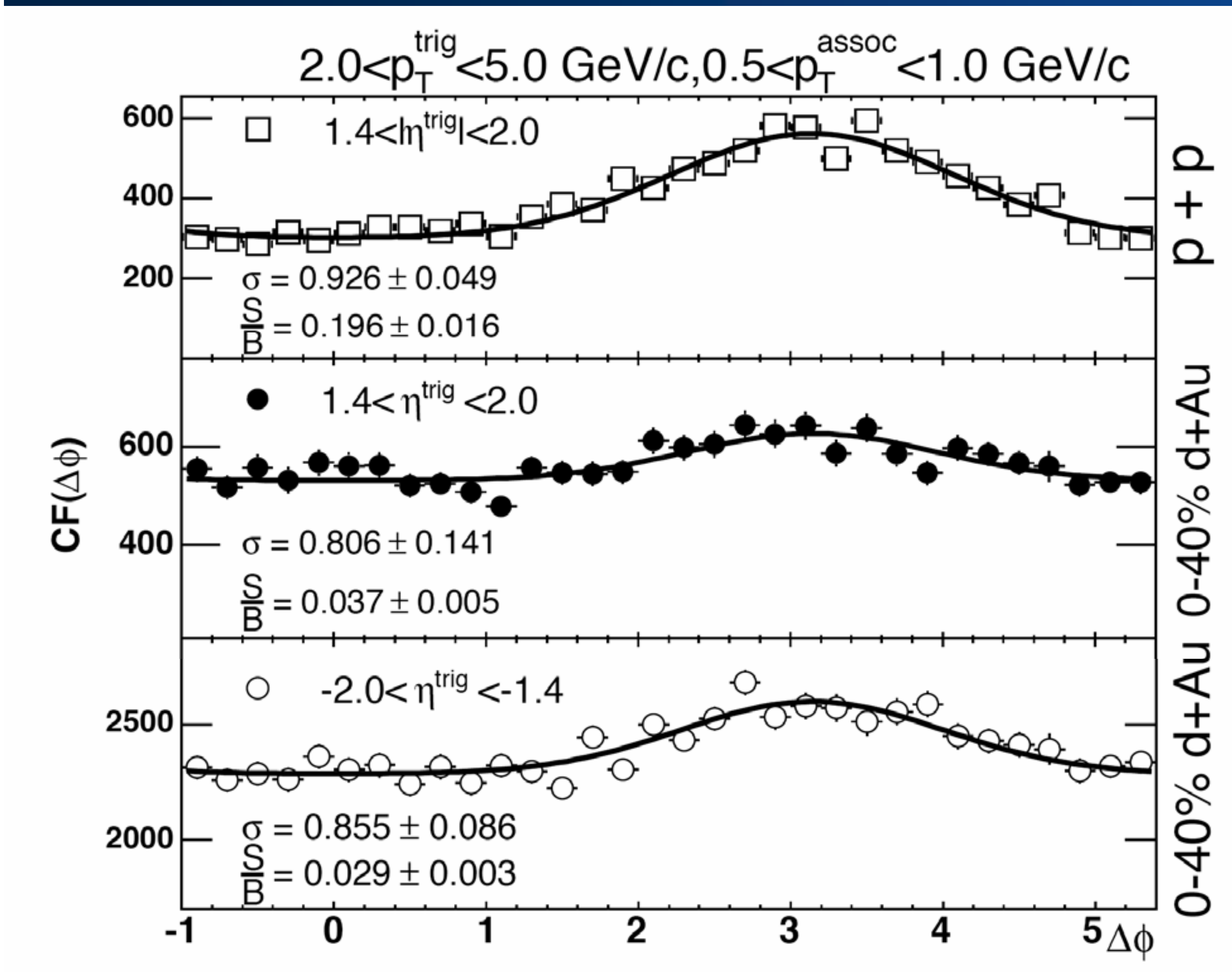
2.5<|η|<4

<pt> on d side ~constant at diff. centralities.

nucl-ex/0703016v1



PHENIX Azimuthal Angle correlations



Azimuthal angle correlation between rapidity separated charged hadrons.

Trigger :

$1.4<\eta<2$ d muon-arm

$-1.4>\eta>-2$ Au muon-arm

Associated particle:

$|\eta|<0.35$ $0.5<p_T<1$ GeV/c

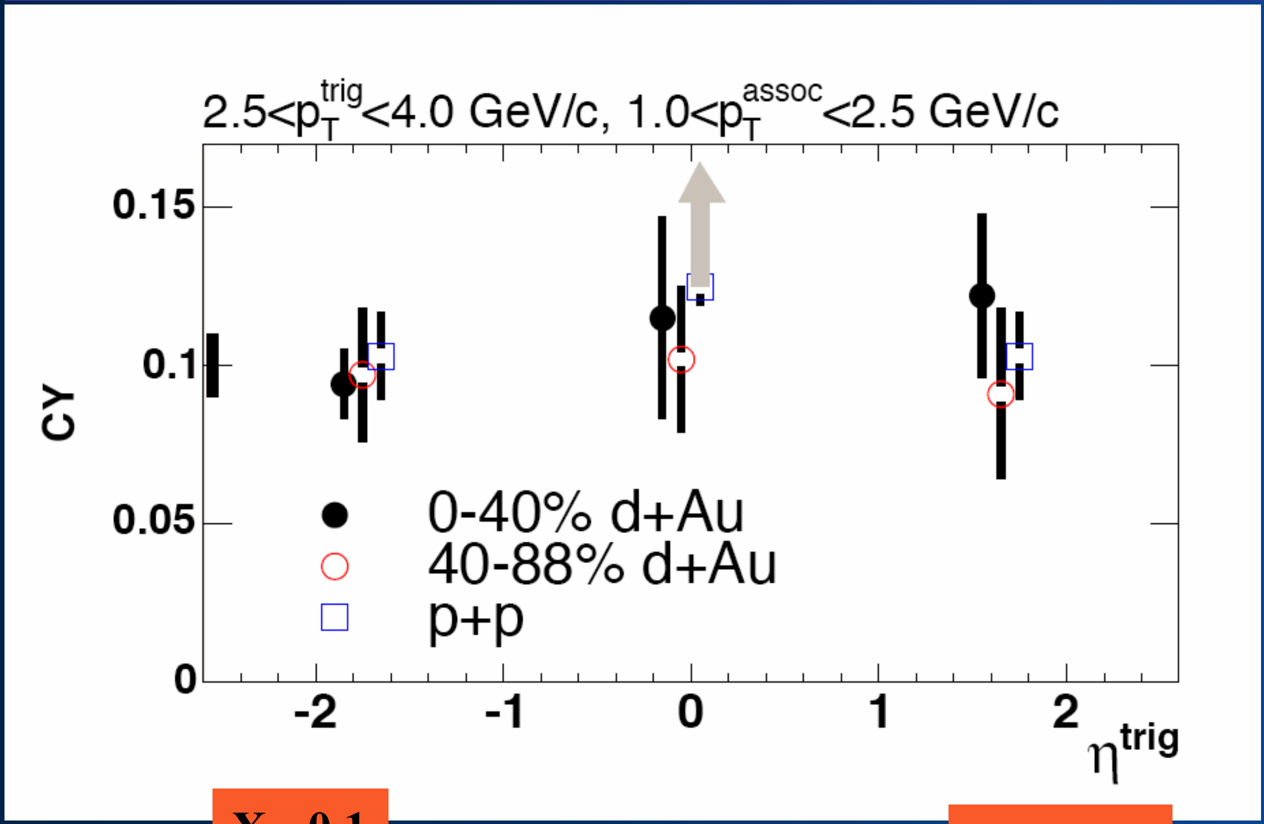
PRL96, 222301 (2006)

$$CF = \frac{dN(\Delta\phi)/d(\Delta\phi)}{acc(\Delta\phi)}$$

Two-part. Acceptance from event mixing

The strength of the correlation is displayed with the conditional yield CY = $N_{pair}/\varepsilon_{assoc}/N_{trig}$

N_{pair} counts the events in the gaussian peak and ε_{assoc} is obtained from Monte-Carlo simulations of PHENIX

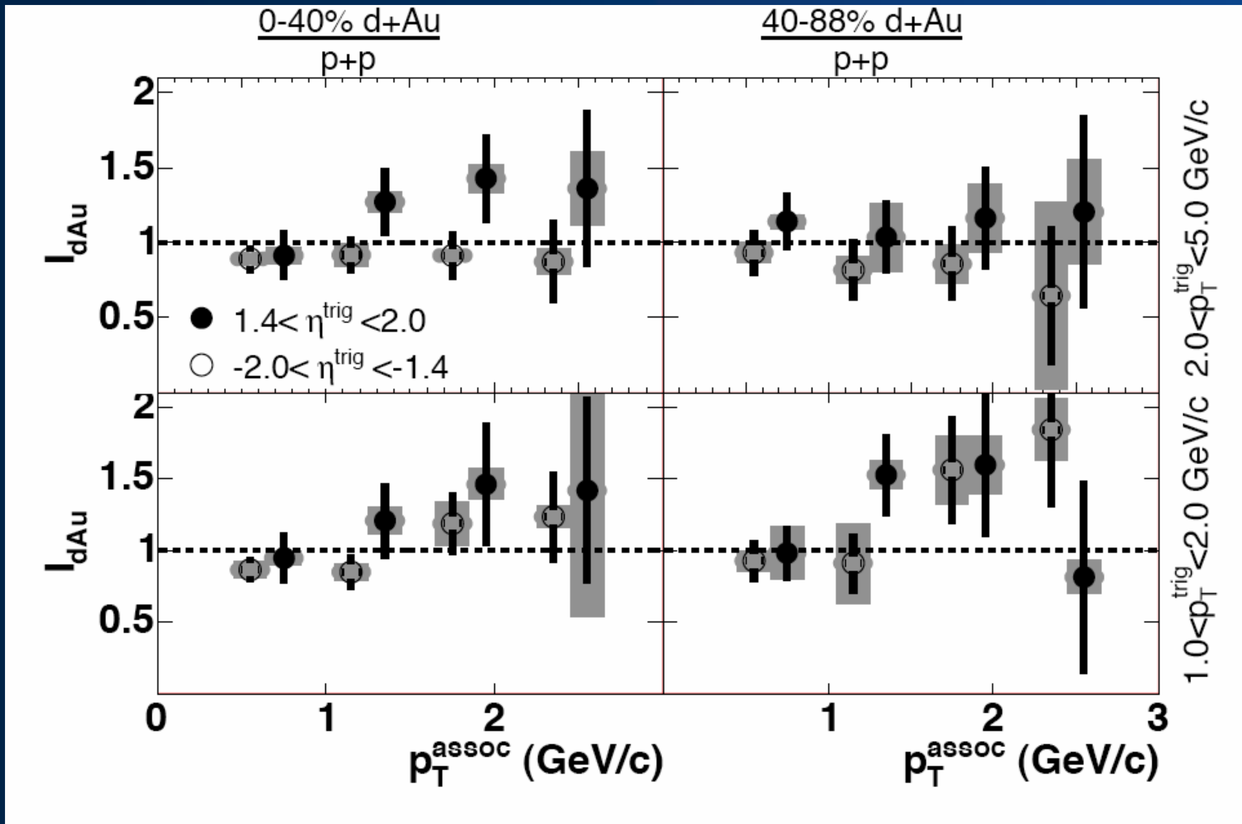


X$_2$~0.1

X$_2$~0.01

All points are consistent with no rapidity effect.

Average rapidity separation: ~1.5



$$I_{dAu} = \frac{CY\ |_{d+Au}}{CY\ |_{p+p}}$$

This ratio is expected to drop below 1 in the presence of mono-jets.

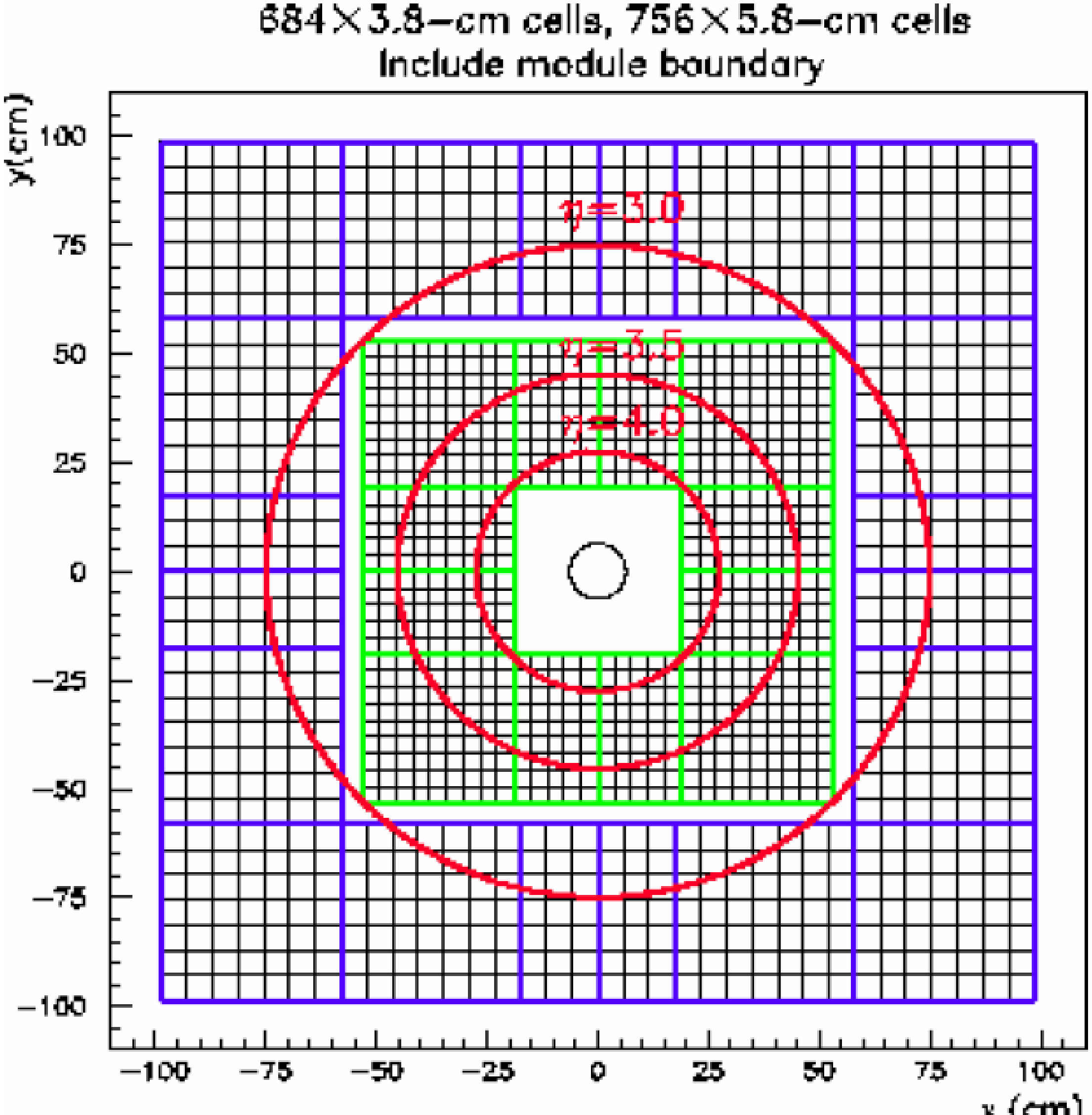
These ratios are consistent with one. With the exception of the central forward trigger.

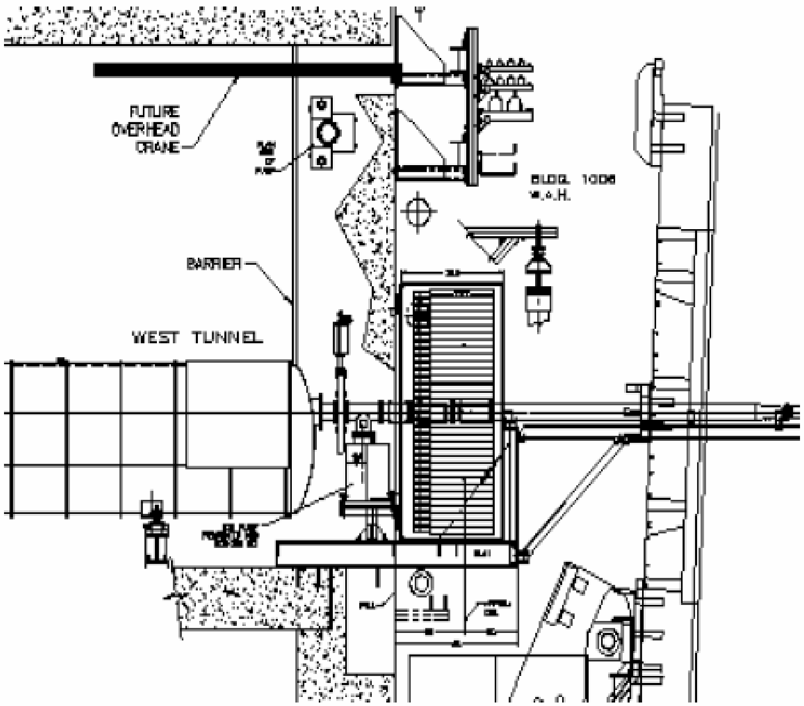
PHENIX and STAR upgrades related to Forward physics

Both Big experiments PHENIX and STAR have embarked in large projects to improve their high rapidity coverage.

Some of these projects start to be operational next year but their construction extends for several years into RHIC II

STAR Forward Meson Spectrometer upgrade

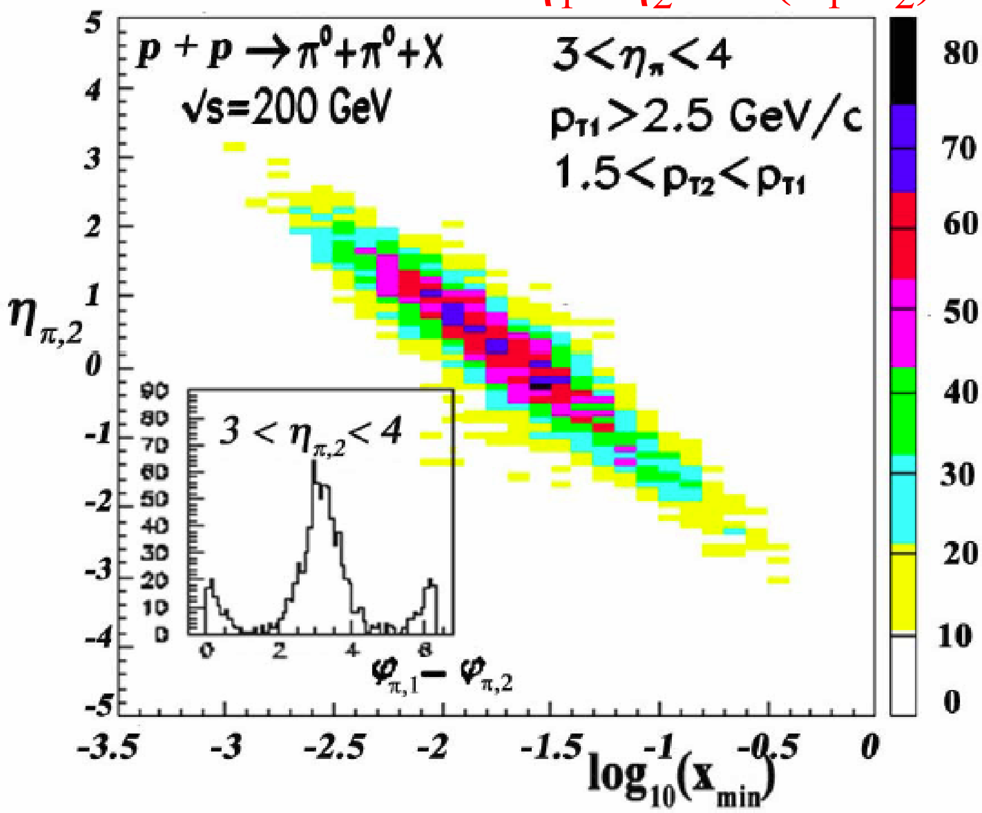




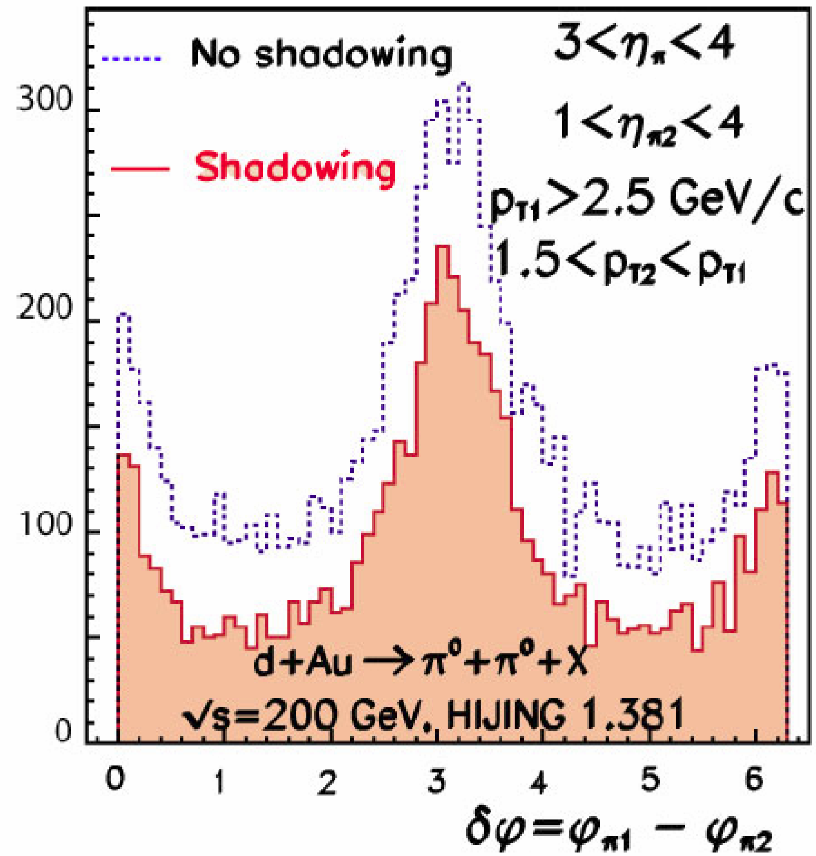
- FMS increases areal coverage of forward EMC from 0.2 m^2 to 4 m^2
- Addition of FMS to STAR provides nearly continuous EMC from $-1<\eta<+4$

p+p and d+Au → $\pi^0+\pi^0+X$ correlations with forward π^0

p+p in PYTHIA $\eta_1+\eta_2=\ln(x_1/x_2)$



d+Au in HIJING hep-ex/0502040



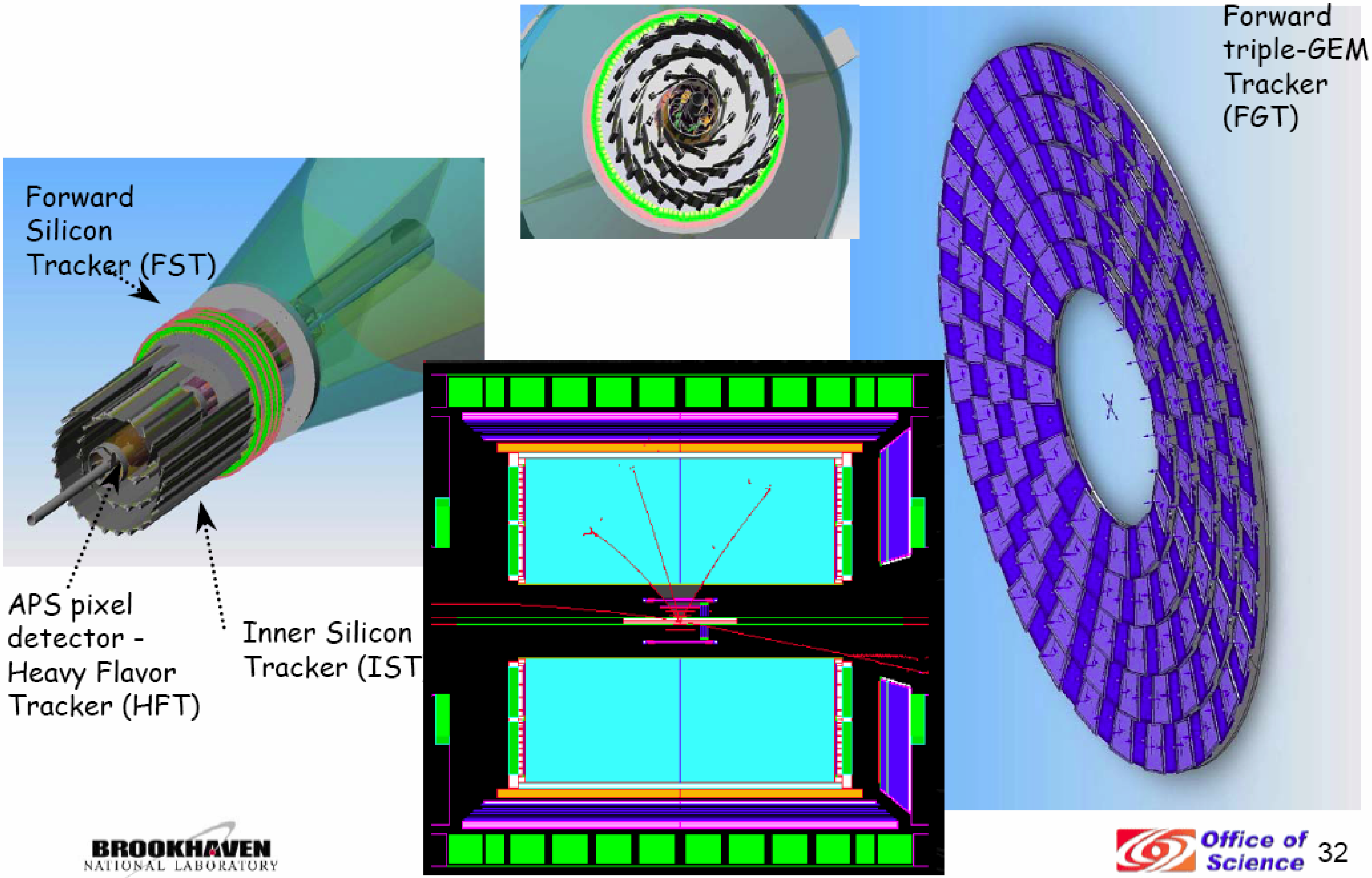
Conventional shadowing will **change yield, but not coincidence structure**.

Coherent effects such as CGC evolution will **change the structure**.

Sensitive to $x_g \sim 10^{-3}$ **in pQCD** scenario; **few x 10^{-4} in CGC** scenario.

Future STAR physics prospects

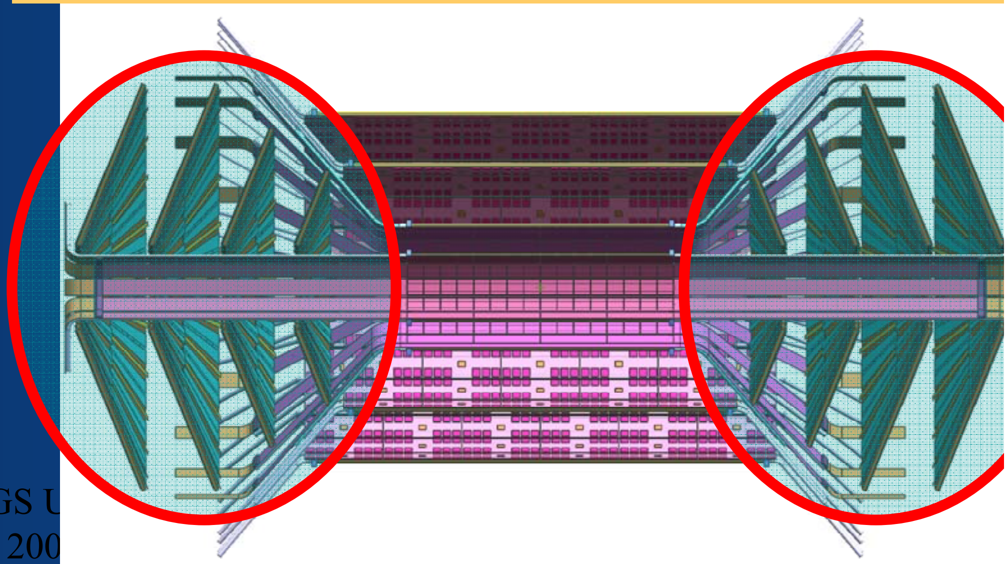
STAR tracking upgrade: conceptual layout



PHENIX Silicon Vertex Tracker

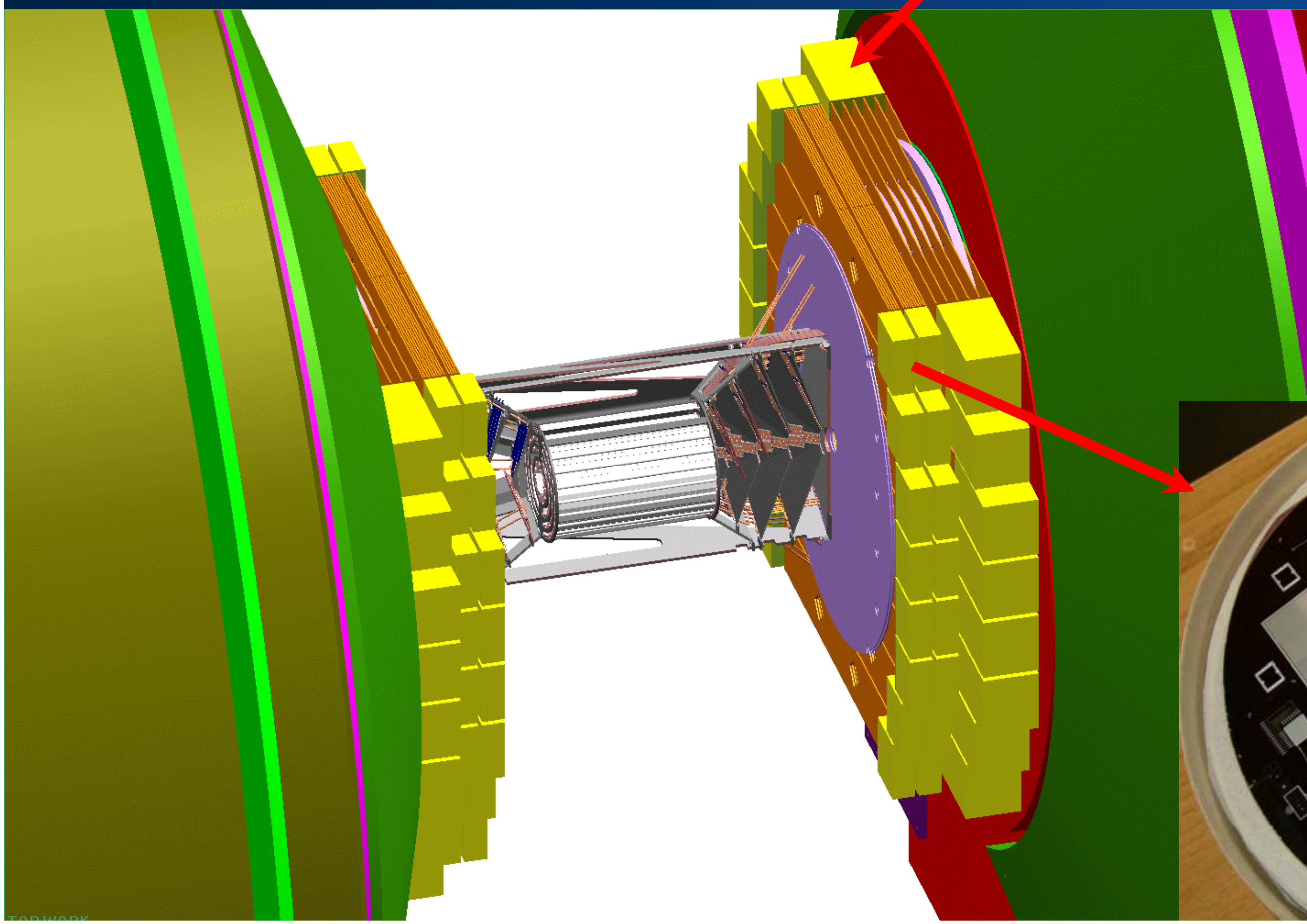
- PHENIX: Si-VTX collaboration
  - 72 collaborators from 14 institutions
  - **BNL, Florida State Univ., Iowa State Univ.,** KEK, Kyoto Univ., **LANL,** Niigata Univ., **ORNL,** RIKEN, RIKEN BNL Reas. Center, **Stony Brook Univ., Univ. New Mexico,** LLR
- ~$3M funds to date (RIKEN)

- PHENIX: F-VTX
  - Proposal in preparation
  - LANL LDRD approval to construct ¼ of 2π prototype
  - Developing connection with FNAL Si-Det lab



PHENIX Nose-Cone Calorimeter

- Replace existing PHENIX “nose-cones” (hadronic absorbers for muon arms) with Si-W calorimeter
- Major increase in acceptance for photon+jet studies, will extend $|\eta|$ to 3.



- Prototype silicon wafer with
  - 3 different versions of “strip-pixel” detectors for the pre-shower and shower max layers

Summary and outlook

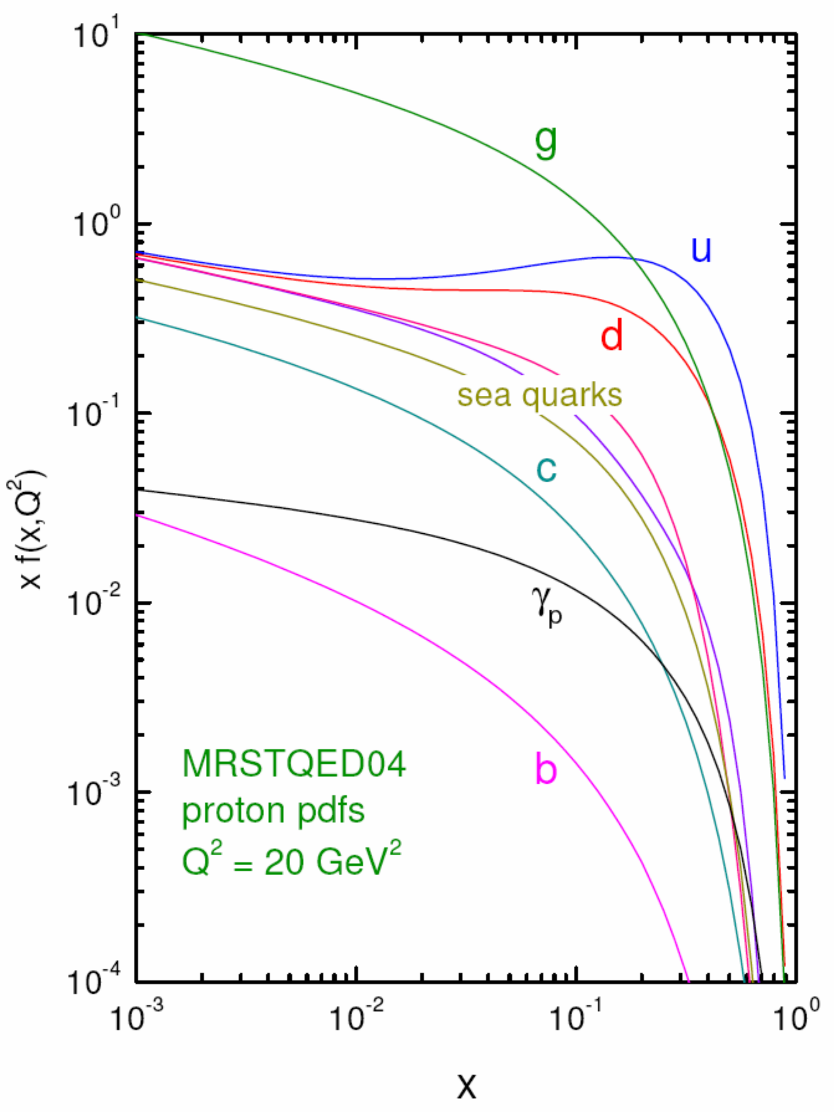
Very interesting results at high rapidity have been obtained in d+Au collisions by all the RHIC experiments.

These results may be related to the onset of saturation in the wave function of the Au target and the formation of a Color Glass Condensate.

Other explanations of that data have been advanced with some success.

The big experiments PHENIX and STAR have embarked in detector upgrades that will increase the forward coverage and provide probes that go beyond the inclusive particle productions studied so far.

Backup

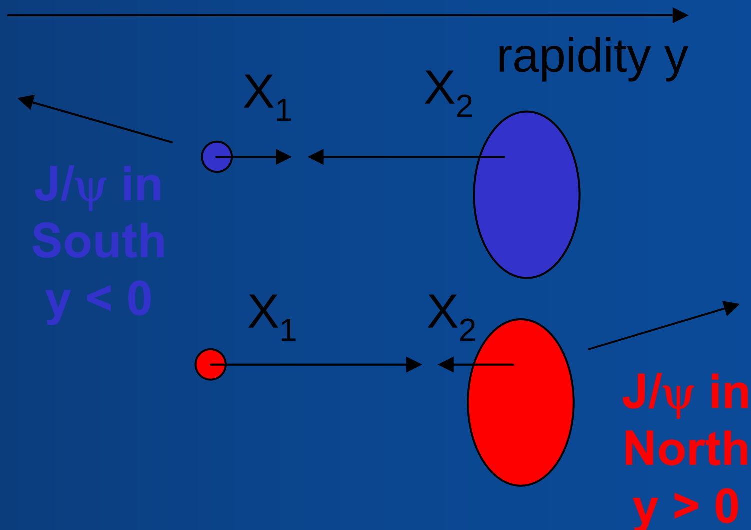


MRSTQED04
proton pdfs
$Q^2 = 20\ GeV^2$
g
u
d
sea quarks
c
γ_p
b
$x\ f(x,Q^2)$
x
10^{1}
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
10^{-4}
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
10^{-1}
10^{0}

PHENIX J/ψ measurements in d+Au collisions

J/ψ measurements with the muon arms and with di-electrons at mid-rapidity open a wide window into the Au wave function:

- Gluon (anti-)shadowing
- Nuclear absorption.
- Initial state energy loss.
- Cronin effect



South (y < -1.2) :

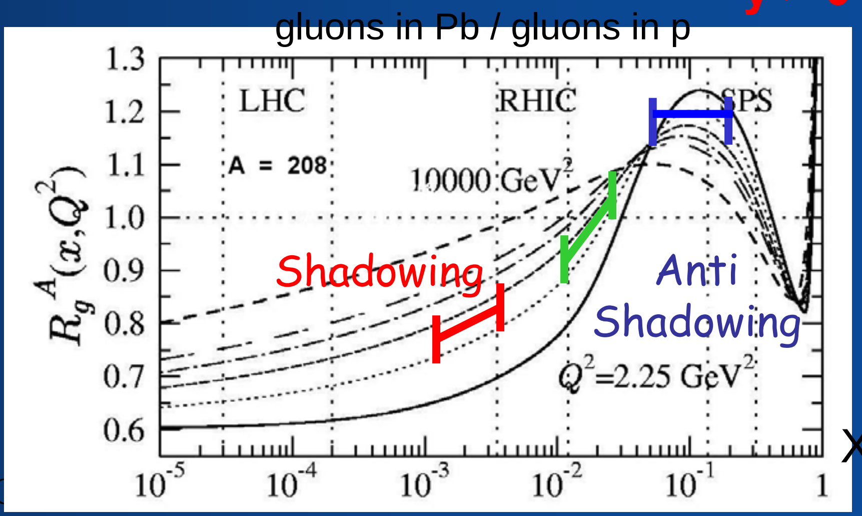
- large X_2 (in gold) ~ 0.090

Central (y ~ 0) :

- intermediate X_2 ~ 0.020

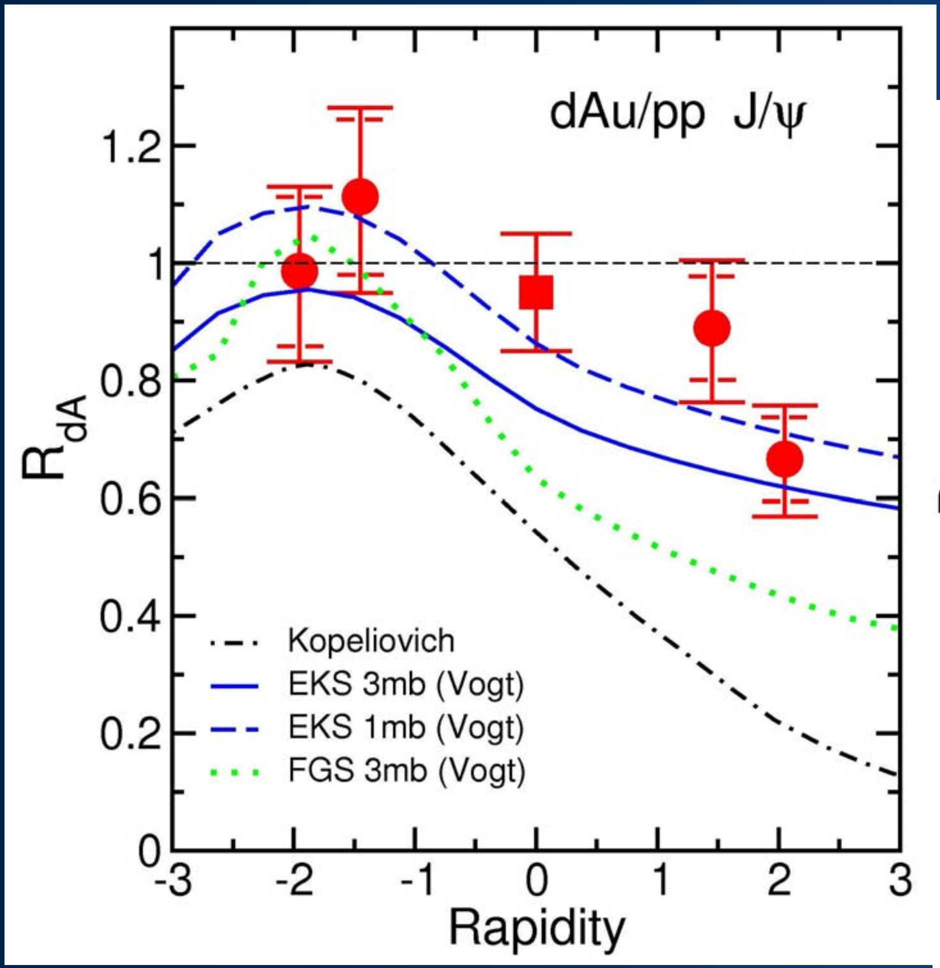
North (y > 1.2) :

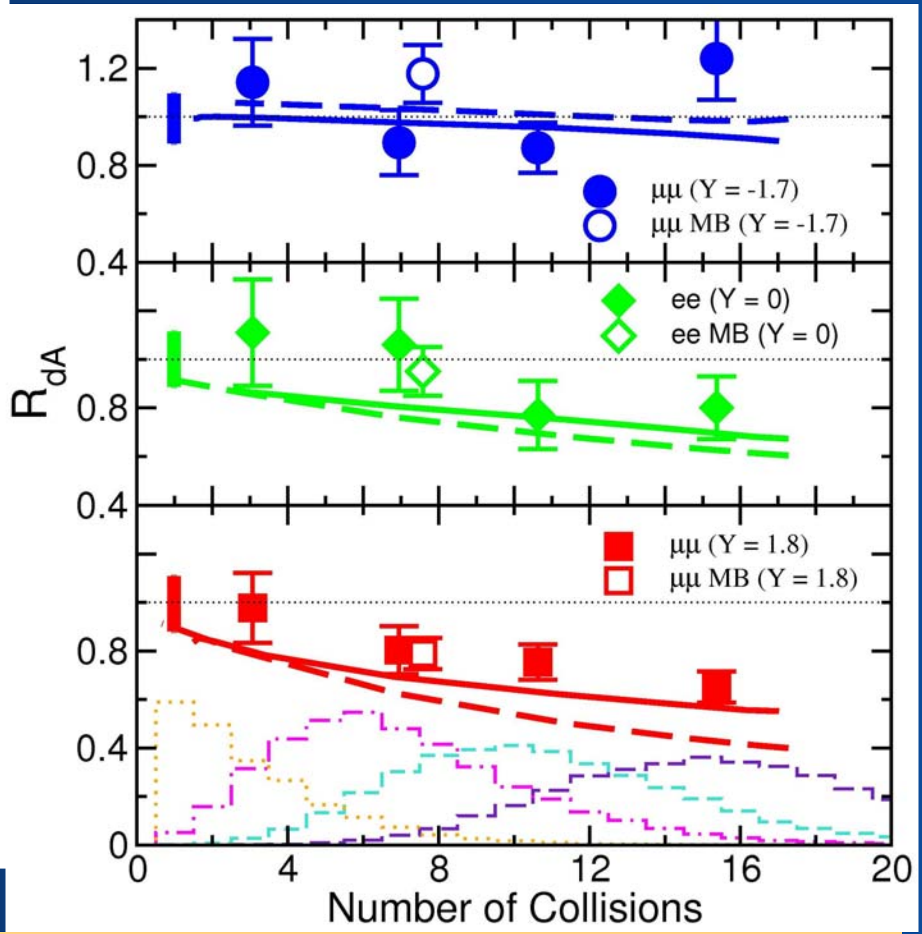
- small X_2 (in gold) ~ 0.003



Similar rapidity and centrality behavior as charged particles,

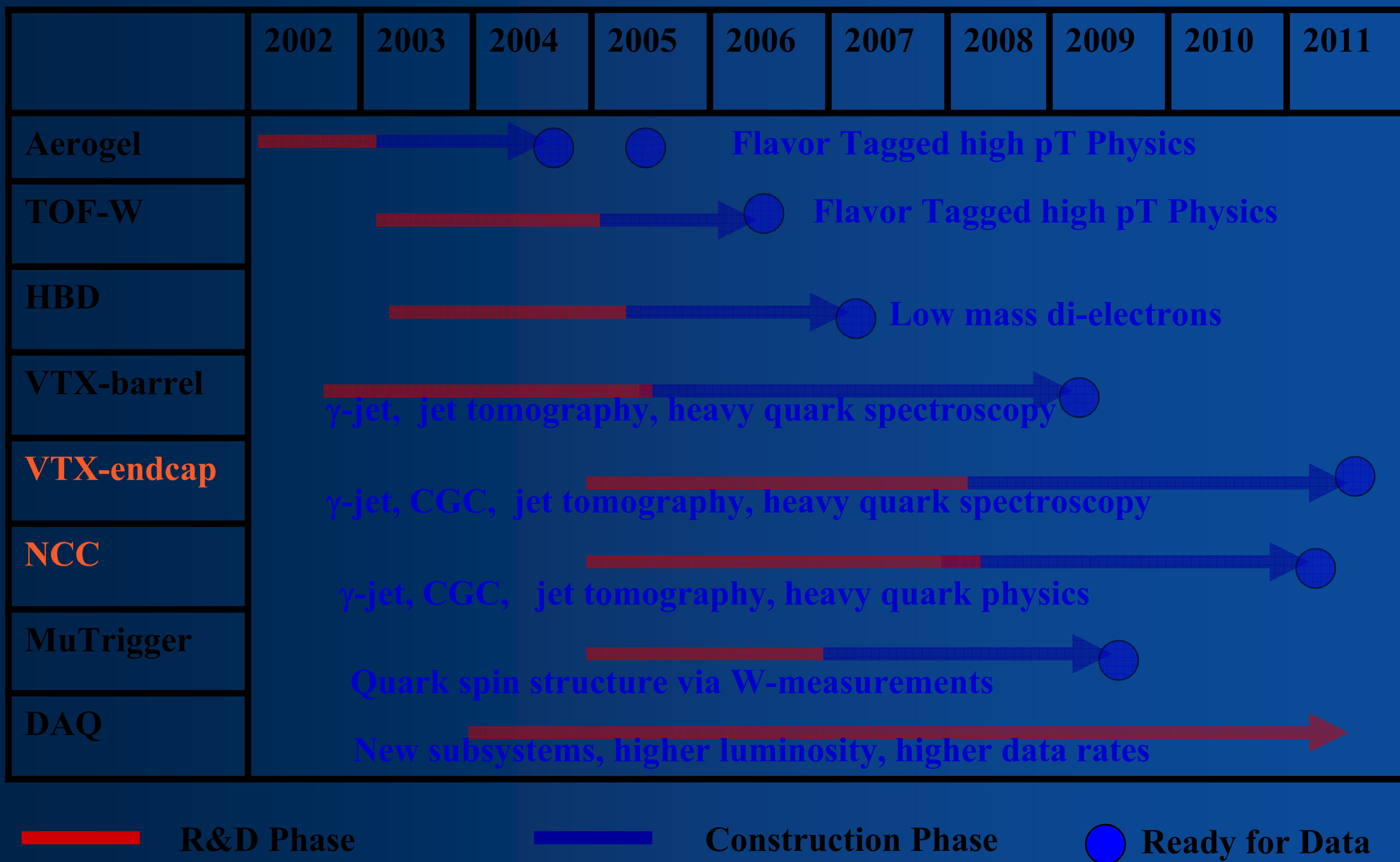
$$R_{dA} = \frac{Yield_{inv}^{dA}}{< N_{coll} > Yield_{inv}^{pp}}$$



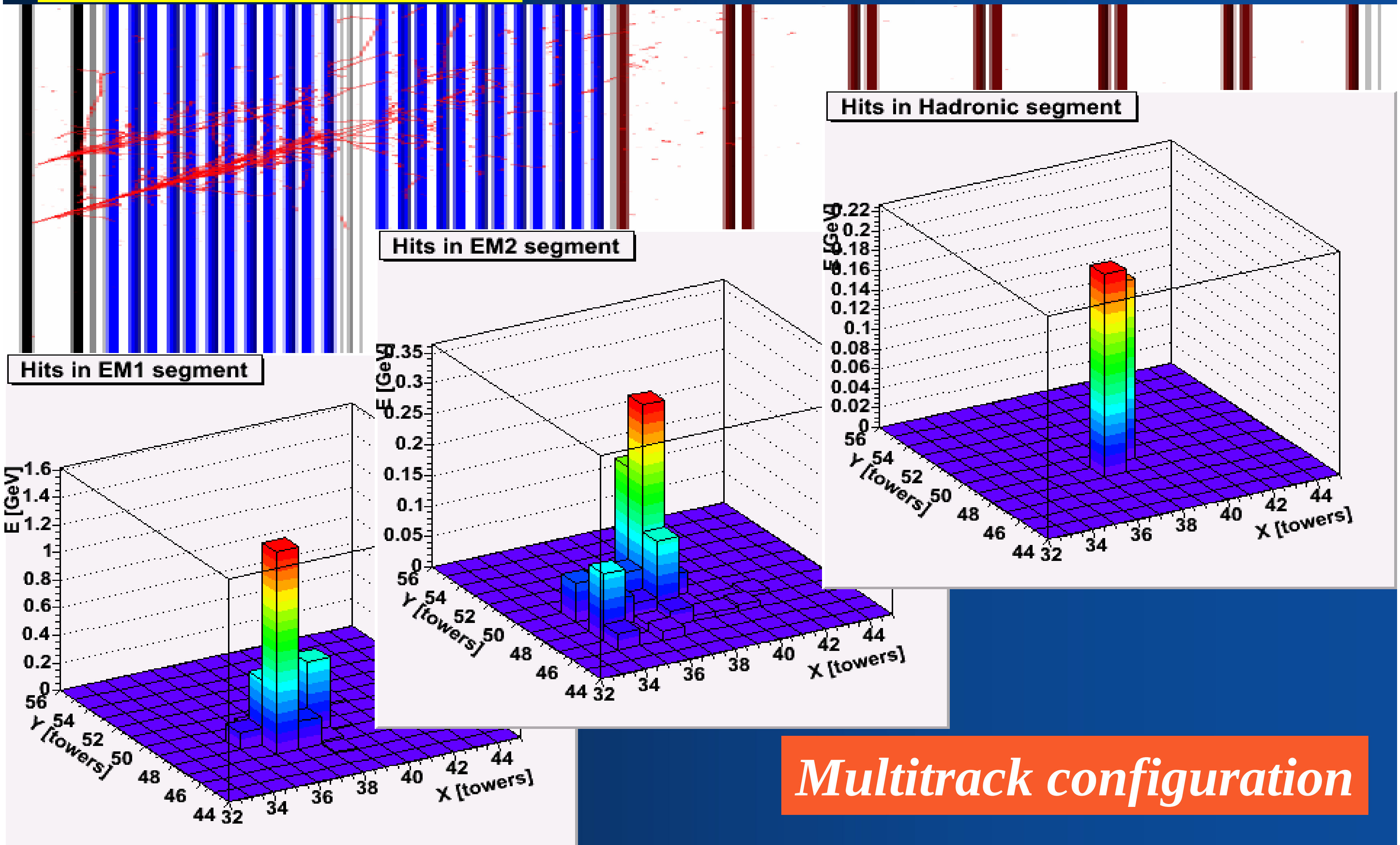


But this time the data is better described by modest shadowing

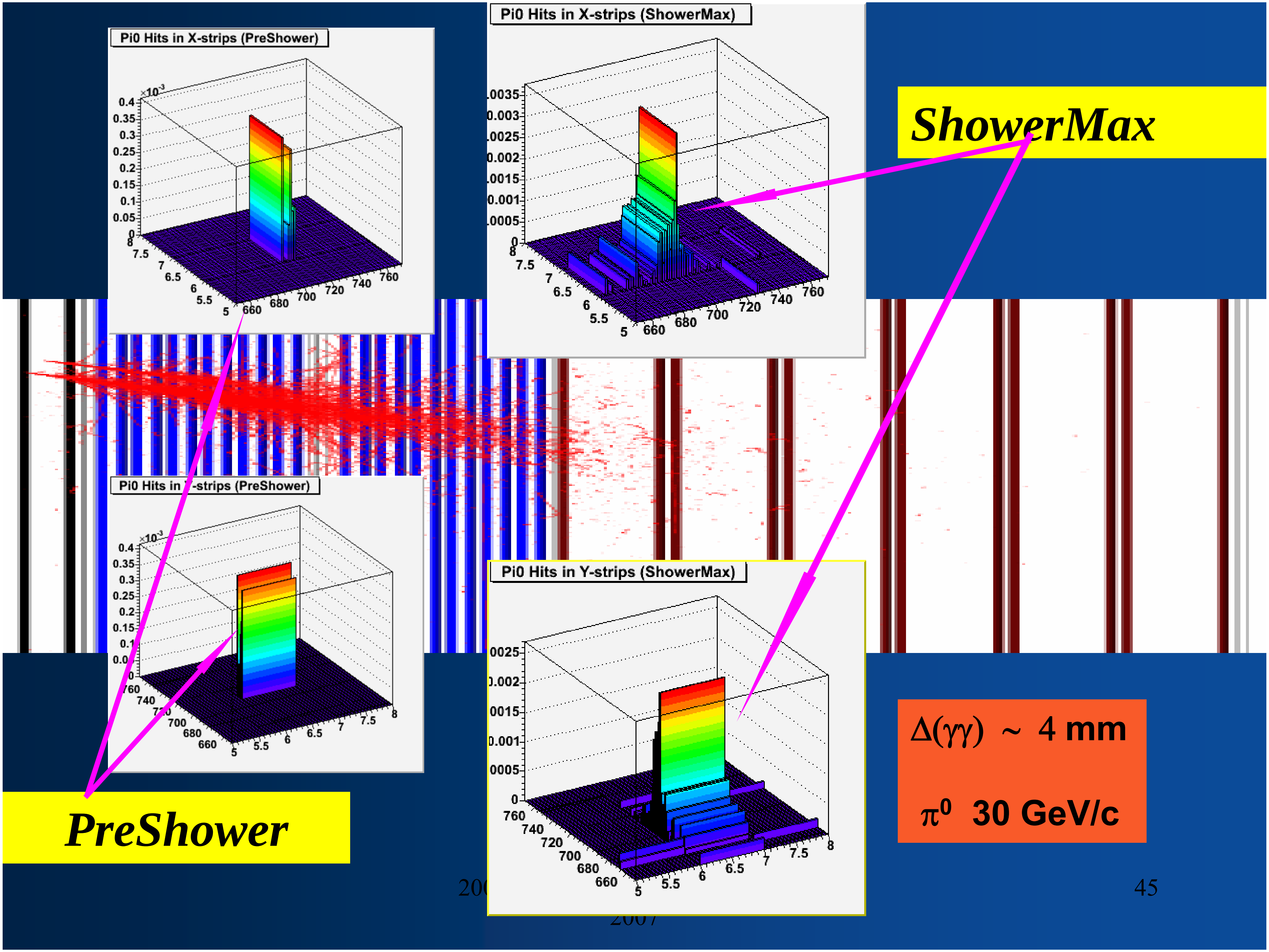
PHENIX Upgrade Physics



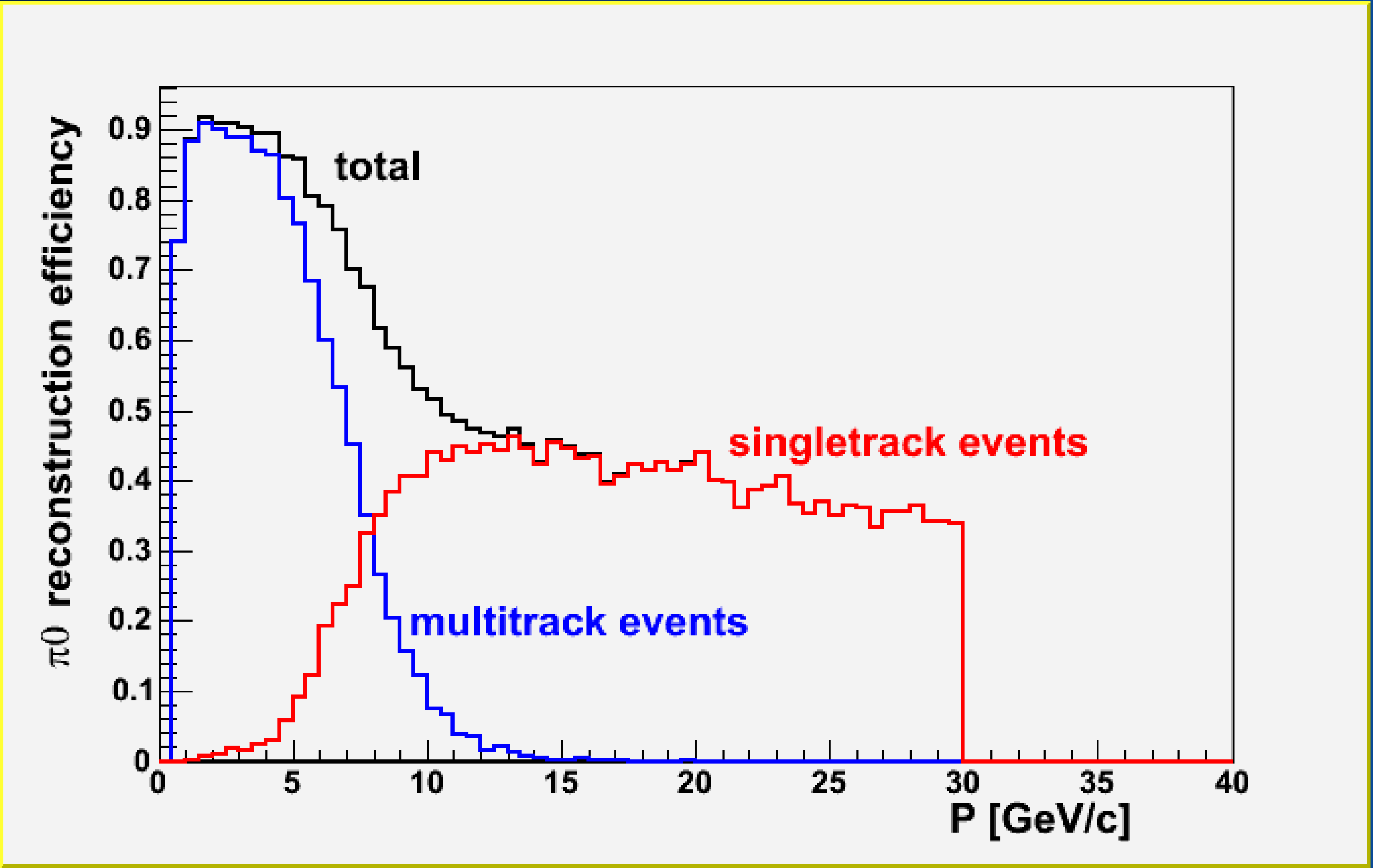
$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \quad d = 25$ mm



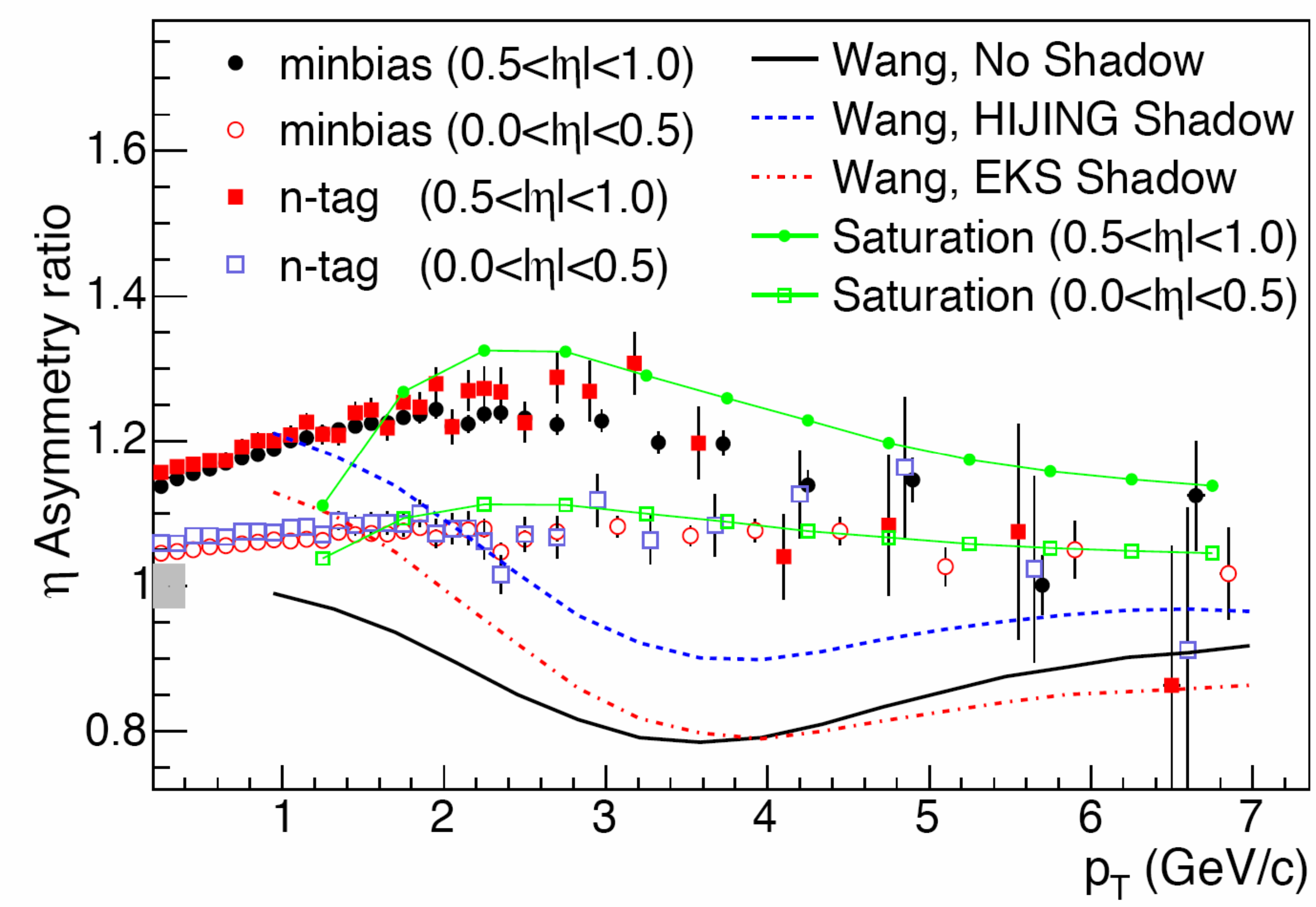
Multitrack configuration


Pi0 Hits in X-strips (PreShower)
Pi0 Hits in X-strips (ShowerMax)
ShowerMax
Pi0 Hits in Y-strips (PreShower)
Pi0 Hits in Y-strips (ShowerMax)
Δ(γγ) ~ 4 mm
π0 30 GeV/c
PreShower
45

Expected π^0 reconstruction efficiency



STAR



minbias (0.5<|η|<1.0)
minbias (0.0<|η|<0.5)
n-tag (0.5<|η|<1.0)
n-tag (0.0<|η|<0.5)
Wang, No Shadow
Wang, HIJING Shadow
Wang, EKS Shadow
Saturation (0.5<|η|<1.0)
Saturation (0.0<|η|<0.5)
η Asymmetry ratio
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
p_T (GeV/c)